Tuesday, July 12, 1977
Asadha 21, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 12, 1977/Asadha 21, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उदयपुर डिवीजन में मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलना

*425. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय उदयपुर डिवीजन में रॉक फास्फेट और अन्य खनिजों की ढुलाई सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की रूप-रखा क्या है और इसके कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन वर्तमान मीटर लाइन पर अतिरिक्त लाइन और टर्मिनल क्षमता की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करके वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध कर दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उदयपुर जिले के हिन्दुस्तान जिक से रॉक फास्फेट की ढुलाई को अधिक सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए सरकार को ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिए । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रति वर्ष रॉक फास्फेट वहां कितना इकट्ठा हुआ और वहां से उस के न हटने के कारण क्या थे । मूल कारण यही हो सकता है कि वहां ब्राड गेज लाइन नहीं है जो बनाई जाय । इस विषय में मंत्री महोदय क्या विचार करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मान्यवर, 1971 में राजस्थान सरकार और रेल मंत्रालय की एक संयुक्त सभा प्लानिग कमीशन के साथ हुई थी । उस वक्त यह बताया गया था कि 1971 में राक फास्फेट का प्रोडक्शन करीब करीब 700 टन होगा । 1973 में 2500 टन होगा और 1974 में 5 हजार टन होगा । 5 हजार टन तो नहीं हो पाया लेकिन वहां अस्सी (80) वैगन की जरुरत है यातायात के लिए और मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि वैगन का इंतजाम किया गया है । यातायात में कोई भी दिक्कत आज तक मसमूस नहीं हुई है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यातायात के लिए गाड़ियों और डिब्बों का इन्तजाम किया है । लेकिन ये तो छोटे कारण हैं । मूल कारण है ब्राड गेज लाइन का न होना तो ब्राडगेज लाइन वहां बनायी जानी चाहिए । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर प्रति वर्ष वर्षवार कितना रॉक फास्फेट इकट्ठा हुआ, कितना पड़ा रहा और सड़ गया, निकल नहीं सका ? मंत्री महोदय ने इस के आंकड़े नहीं बताए कि प्रति वर्ष कितना रॉक फास्फेट वहां पड़ा रहता है, वहां से हटा नहीं पाते जिस का मूल कारण यही है—ब्राड गेज लाइन का न होना ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मान्यवर, मूल उत्तर में मैंने यह बताया कि ब्राड-गेज करने के बजाय कई वैकपिल्क प्रबन्ध हम लोगों ने किए हैं और माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए मैं बताता हूं कि जो वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध निकाले हैं वह यह है—

Loading point—additional facilities at Udaipur City.

Providing four additional crossing stations at:

Nasirabad—Bandanwara, Lanbia—Mandal. Hamirgarh—Bhilwara, Sambhupura Nimbahara.

Addl. loops at.

Mandal. Gangnar. Rupahali.

Extension of loop at:

Lanbia. Hamirgarh. Mandsaur.

Providing additional crossing stations between:

Dhodhar,—Dalanda, Dhodhar—Jaora, Mandsaur—Pipelia, Namle—Ratlam.

जहां तक क्षमता लाइन की है एक तरफ तो साबरमती की तरफ और दूसरी तरफ रतलाम की तरफ बढ़ कर ब्राडगेज में जा सकते हैं। साबरमती में कैपेसिटी का सैचूरेशन होने की वजह से रतलाम की तरफ डाइवर्शन किया है और ये वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध हम ने किए हैं और जो आज की आर्थिक परस्थिति है उस को देखते हुए ये वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किए हैं और इनका और वैगन्स का इस्तेमाल करें तो यह तकलीफ नहीं होगी। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी अगर काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलेगा तो आप ने जो सुझाव दिया है उस पर भी अवश्य विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। ब्राडगेज लाइन की वहां पर मुख्य रूप से आवश्यकता है। मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उन कारणों का समाधान करना चाहिए जिनकी वजह से वहां पर प्रति वर्ष रॉक फास्फेट पड़ा रहा। मुख्य आवश्यकता ब्राडगेज लाइन की है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैं ने ठीक जवाब दिया है कि रॉक फास्फेट को क्लियर करने के लिए जिन वैगन्स की जरुरत है उसका प्रबन्ध हमने वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध के रूप में किया हैं।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। राजस्थान में रॉक फास्फेट का सबसे अच्छा भण्डार है और वह विदेशों से भी इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है, मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं। इसकी अधिक आवश्यकता दक्षिण में पड़ती है। उदयपुर मे ८ मील की दूरी पर एक पहाड़ के ऊपर यह स्थित है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर एक व्यापारी या कारखाने वाला अपना रॉक फास्फेट दक्षिण भारत या गुजरात में पहुंचाने के लिए पहले लोडिंग ट्रक में लोड करता है, उदयपुर में उसको फिर अनलोड करेगा और उसके बाद रतलाम में बड़ी लाइन पर ले जाने के लिए फिर लोड और अनलोड करेगा जिसके कारण इम्पोर्ट की हुई चीज सस्ती पड़ती है और हमारी चीज मंहगी हो जाती है। राजस्थान जो सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है उसको इस असुविधा के कारण पैसा नहीं मिलता है। तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि खारवा चन्दा जो स्टेशन से एक मील पर है उसको जोड़ दिया जाए। अगर ब्राडगेज से नहीं जोड़ सकते तो मीटरगेज से ही जोड़ दें ताकि बारम्बार लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग की असुविधा पैदा न हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा खारवा चन्दा का सर्वे को चुका है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य मे दो उप-प्रश्न पूछे हैं जिनके बारे में मैं बाताना चाहता हूं। यह बात सही है कि अगर हम कंवर्जन कर सकते ब्राडगेज में तो वह सबसे अच्छा

विकल्प होता लेकिन कंवर्जन में दिक्कत यह है कि हमें अजमेर से 350 किलोमीटर का कंवर्जन करना होगा। यह नहीं हो सकता कि छोटे से रूट को ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्ट कर दें। अगर करना ही है तो अजमेर से पूरी लाइन का ब्राडगेज में कंवर्जन करना होगा और उसके लिए 35 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी। अगर हम यह खर्चा कर सकते तो वह सबसे अच्छा विकल्प होता लेकिन अगर वह नहीं कर सकते और कोई दूसरा वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध भी न किया जाए तो बहुत नुकसान होगा इसलिए सैकेण्ड बेस्ट आल्टरनेटिव यही होगा कि कोई आल्टरनेटिव अरेंजमेंट किया जाए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जब तक इसका ब्राडगेज में परिवर्तन नहीं होता तब तक मीटर-गेज का पर्याय माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा या नहीं—इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में पहले भी विचार हुआ है, इसका सुझाव पहले भी था और कुछ सर्वेक्षण भी हुआ फिर भी इस पर विचार करके हम आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अजमेर से कंवर्जन करने पर 35 करोड़ खर्च की बात कही है। मंत्री जी ने रेलवे बजट में कहा था कि अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक ब्राडगेज में बदलने का प्रस्ताव हैं और इस बजट में इसको प्रारम्भ भी करने वाले हैं। अगर इसको मारवाड़ जंकशन से जोड़ा जाए तो उचित रहेगा। अगर अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली ब्राडगेज कर देंगे और बीच का हिस्सा बचा रहेगा तो उसमें दिक्कत आएगी। तो क्या मंत्री जी इस दृष्टि से सर्वे करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : बिना सर्वेक्षण कराए मैं इस सम्बध में कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह जो आपका सुझाव है उस पर हम विचार करेंगे।

श्री युवराज : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो वर्तमान मीटर गेज लाइन है उस को ब्राड-गेज कर देने से जो ढुलाई की मात्रा है, वह भी बढ़ेगी और व्यय-भार भी घटेगा ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : यह बात सच है, लेकिन हमें लोंग-टर्म पर्सपैक्टिव के साथ शार्ट टर्म पर्सपैक्टिव भी लेना पड़ता है। सवाल यह है कि इनीशियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कितना करना पड़ेगा ? उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि डीजल के मुकाबले में इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन करते हैं तो खर्चा अन्तिम तरीके में कम होता है, लेकिन इनीशियल इन्वैटमेंट इतना ज्यादा होता है—1 किलोमीटर के लिए 9 लाख रुपया खर्चा होता है—इस लिए इतना इनीशियल इन्वैस्टमेंट करना आसान नहीं होता है। फिर भी उन्होंने जो पर्सपैक्टिव रखा है, उस के बारे में हमारा कोई मतभेद नहीं है।

Criteria for Issuing Complimentary Passes.

*427. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whethere new norms and criteria have been formulated for issuing of complimentary Railway (First Class & Second Class) passes;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) if not when would they be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration. The decision will be taken this week.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know why it has become necessary for the Ministry to formulate new norms and criteria for issuing complimentary first class and second class railway passes?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I carefully went through the entire list of the complimentary passholders. I am constrained to remark this. There were many cases there in which these complimentary passes were given without any specific forms. Many members of the list are mentioned as social workers and when I tried to find out through various sources as to what type of social work those individuals are performing I failed to understand what type of social work they are doing. There was more emphasis and premium placed on individuals than on organisations and institutions. I only wish to indicate to hon. Members that we are devising the norms in such a way that emphasis and premium will be placed on institutions and not on individuals and individuals will not be given passes unless they have got outstanding work to their credit in which case the passes may be of help to these individuals concerned. Otherwise it will be on the organisations and institutions on which we will lay emphasis.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: How many such passes are now in vogue classwise? If the decision of new norms and criteria is taken this week then may I know whether all those complimentary passes will stand cancelled?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I took over the portfolio of the Railway Ministry I found that 326 passes were there. Of course this excludes complimentary pass facilities given to various committee members on specific routes or throughout the country. When I went through the list I found that some of the cases were not deserving cases at all and I have left written orders that as soon as the period for the expiry of the passes is over those passes should not be renewed at all till we formulated the new norms. Out of these 326 passes which were there initially only 248 passes are there now. As I said certain others will not be renewed. Within a week we hope to finalise the norms and then all these things will be decided.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The position about complimentary passes has been stated by the hon. Railway Minister. What I would like to know is this. When reviewing the entire thing, will the Government of India decide to do away with all sorts of complimentary passes so that all sorts of political patronage is stopped?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This will only mean doing equal injustice to all and I don't want to do it because there are genuine cases. There are genuine institutions. All that I can indicate to you is this that while fixing up the norms for the institutions and the individuals, I will not be guided by the political consideration at all, whether the Member belongs to the Congress Party or the Janata Party, it will be the norm that will be taken note of and, accordingly, the passes will be distributed. That much assurance I can give to the hon. Member.

डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी इन काम्प्लीमेंटरी पासिज देने के लिए कोई आब्जेक्टिव क्राइटेरिया फिक्स करेंगे ? क्या अभी तक रेलवे पासिज व्यक्तिगत कंसीडेशन के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं ? क्या ऐसे पासिज के विषय में रिकार्ड को सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे जिससे यह मालूम हो सके कि पिछले शासन में कहां कहां अन्याय हुआ है ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैं किसी भूतपूर्व मंत्री या सदस्य पर व्यक्तिगत इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता । लेकिन यह फेहरिस्त देखने के बाद मुझे यह जरूर लगता है कि केवल महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों या संस्थाओं को ही ये पासिज नहीं दिये गये । कुछ निश्चित नार्मस हम लोग तय करेंगे जिनके आधार पर संस्थाओं को ये पासिज दिए जायेंगे । मैं सदन को यह आश्वासन देता हूं कि वह नार्मस सदन के पटल पर रखे जाएंगे जिससे यह पता लग सके कि नये मंत्री ने किस प्रकार पासिज दिए और कौन-से लोगों को दिए ।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I appreciate the assurance given by the hon. Minister to look into the matter of issuing complimentary passes. But, the reports in the newspapers last month say that when the hon. Minister was in Madras, special consideration was given to a particular Union—Southern Railway Mazdoor Sangh—and two special trains were run on concessional basis to enable them to attend their meeting. Please don't try to evade this question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am very glad that the hon. Member has raised the issue. As far as the arrangements of trains on concessional basis are concerned, there are set norms. And, on a number of occasions, even people attending the conference approached the Administration—they approached in the past and they are approaching now—and they wanted a certain reservation of trains. I can say that if the train is to be reserved, a certain amount has to be paid in advance and, if that is done, we are not concerned whether those booking the train belong to the trade union organisations or whether they are leaders of the R.R.S. or whether they belong to the Janata Party or Congress party and, on the basis of the records which I have gone through all these concessions or facilities were given to them and, in future also, irrespective of the political complexions of the persons travelling and also the complexion of the trade union organisations, whoever comes forward with a demand within the framework of the rules, all the facilities and concessions will be available to them.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Is he thinking of at least issuing one pass to one trade union

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Unfortunately, there is a multiplicity of trade unions in this country and if I announce that such passes are going to be there, instead of unification of the trade union, there would be only fragmentation of the trade unions. Therefore, I would not undertake that at all.

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने बजट भाषण में रेलवे मंत्री ने क्लासलेस रेल गाड़ियों का आश्वासन दिया था। अगर उस नीति पर जल्दी से अमल हो जाए तो फिर इन पासिज का सिलसिला भी खत्म हो जाएगा। क्या मंत्री जी उस पर अमल करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : यह सवाल इस प्रश्न से नहीं उठता है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस बात की इंक्वायरी करायेंगे कि ये जो काम्प्लीमेंटरी पासिज पिछले वजीरों के आदमियों को दिए गए उन्होंने स्मगलिंग का काम किया ? क्या आप इस मामले में कोई हाई पावर इंकक्वारी करायेंगे जिससे सारी चीजें पब्लिक में आ सकें। ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the hon. Member is within his rights to ask any question. Now that he is attributing motives to the ex-Ministers, I ask (*Interruptions*)....please listen to me.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: There is no question of motive. It is a fact.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Well, if it is a fact, then it is all the more reason why I get up and say that if it is a fact and if it is proved that the passes were given on certain consideration of smuggling, I will resign or the hon. Member should resign. Is he prepared to resign? Let the Minister make a enquiry into the matter. Don't do this mud-slinging. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I want an enquiry to be held on this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, in connection with the question that has been asked by my hon'ble friend, I would like to say that six special trains were run for this conference and almost all travelled without ticket in those specials. Further in order to enable these specials to be run several goods

trains had to be cancelled thereby causing great loss to the railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I could understand if this question had been raised by a person not knowing the railway rules. The hon. Member is very well conversant with the railway administration. As far as railway employees are concerned they are pass holders and, as such, they should not be put at par with the ticketless travellers.

Grievances of Officials of O and N.G.C.

*428. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report published in "Times of India" (8-4-77) in regard to grievances of about 3,500 scientists and engineers belonging to Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether complaints have been raised about irregular promotion and other policies of the O & N G C;

(c) whether many qualified scientists and engineers left ONGC for want of rational personnel policy;

(d) if so, number of such employees who left ONGC during last three years; and

(e) whether the Government will take necessary steps to look into the grievances of the scientists and engineers working with the ONGC; and if so, the nature of steps proposed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The representatives of the Association of Officers met me on 22nd June, 1977 in the presence of Chairman ONGC and they were advised to settle the issues by further discussions with the Chairman of the Commission. The Associations have also been advised to submit a list of cases where they think that action taken by the ONGC has not been according to rules.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : 3500 इंजीनियरों के साथ जो पदोन्नति के मामले में धांधली की गई है उसकी जांच के लिए क्या सरकार कोई समिति का गठन करेगी ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, समिति की आवश्यकता इसलिए नहीं है कि मैंने इस प्रश्न को बड़े गौर से देखा है और इस में जो कुल प्रोमोशंस हुई हैं इस बीच में उस में मैंने देखा हैं और 1974–77 का हिसाब जोड़ा है और मैंने पाया है कि प्रोमोशन के जरिए 931 अफसर ऊपर आए हैं और डायरेक्ट रिक्रूटमेंट में 604 केवल आए हैं। 1535 लोग इस तरह से हुए। इन में 766 आउट-साइडर सिर्फ आए हैं। ओ एन जी सी के अफसरों के ऊपर पे जो लोग आए थे या ग्रेजुएट ट्रैनीज थे या टैक्नीकल असिस्टेंट थे इन्होंने आफिसर्स केडर में सब से नीचे की जगह से काम की शुरुआत की है। सच बात तो यह हैं कि 766 में 341 ऐसे हैं जो स्पैशल कम्युनिटी के हैं और रिजर्व्ड पोस्ट्स के हैं जोकि नार्मल रिक्रूटमेंट से भी आने चाहिए थे। 766 में से अगर 341 को निकाल दिया जाए तो बाकी बहुत थोड़े रह जाते हैं। इसी तरह मैंने इस बात की भी जांच करने की कोशश की है कि हमारे जो अफसर रुल्ज के बाहर लिए गए हैं वे केवल 41 हैं। आयोग को स्पैशल पावर्स हैं कि किसी खास परिस्थिति में रुल्ज को रिलैक्स करके वह आदमी ले सकते हैं। कुल उन्होंने 41 लिए हैं। क्यों लिए गए इसको भी आप

देखें। आफ शोर ड्रिलिंग जब हमारा शुरू हुआ तो मैरीन इंजीनियरिंग के सिलसिले में कुछ लोगों की जरुरत पड़ी जो अन्दर नहीं थे। पहले आन शोर का काम होता था। आफ शौर ड्रिलिंग के कारण हायर लैवल पर एकाएक जरुरत पड़ी और वैसे 41 लोग लिए गए हैं। मैंने अफसरों से बात की है। मैंने उन से कहा था कि आप उस आदमी का नाम लो जो गलत बाहर से लिया गया है और उस आदमी का नाम लिख कर मुझे भेज दो जो अन्दर से गलत छोड़ा गया है और ऐसे स्पैसेफिक कैसिस मेरे पास आ जाएं तो मैं देखूंगा। आज तक उन्होंने नहीं भेजे हैं। अगर आ जाएंगे तो मैं खुद देख लूंगा। इसलिए इस में इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की जरुरत नहीं है।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि 8 तारीख को "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में जो प्रकाशित हुआ उसकी तरफ ध्यान गया और सरकार यह भी मानती है कि आप अपने अध्यक्ष से मिलें और उनसे बातचीत करके इस समस्या का समाधान करें। तो जब सरकार इस बात को मानती है तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार इसकी छानबीन करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन नहीं कर रही है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जब "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में निकला तो मैंने उसको देखा और उसकी कटिंग निकाल कर चैयरमैन, ओ०एन०जी०सी० को उनके कमेंट्स के लिए भेजी। उनके कमेंट्स आने के बाद मैंने खुद यूनियन को बुलवाया कि आपका क्या कहना है आप हमको सारी बात बताओं। और ओ०एन०जी०सी० के चैयरमैन को बुलाया इसलिए कि इनको पूरा मौका दीजिए, अगर इनको कोई रेकार्ड या कोई चीज देखनी हो तो देखें तो यह अफसर जब मेरे पास आये, और अखबार की रिपोर्ट अगर आप देखें तो उसमें यह नहीं लिखा था कि फलां फलां चीज गलत हुई है, साधारण तौर पर लिखा था कि इंजीनियर्स लोग दुखी हैं, प्रोमोशन पौलिसी ठीक नहीं हैं। तो जब साधारण बात कही गई तो मैंने निश्चित रूप से जानने की कोशिश की और कहा कि आप सबूत दीजिए। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप चेयरमैन से बात कर लीजिए। कुछ बातें उनकी ऐसी हैं जिसका हमको फैसला करना है उदाहरण के लिए वह कहते हैं कि उनके बच्चों को भी पढ़ाई लिखाई का अलाउंस दीजिए। 1200 रु० बुनियादी तनख्वाह पाने वालों तक को हम देते हैं, जब कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को 600रु० बुनियादी तनख्वाह से ऊपर पाने वालों को ऐजूकेशन अलाउंस नहीं मिलता है। वह कहते हैं कि 1200 रु० के ऊपर बुनियादी तनुख्वाह पाने वालों को भी दें। तो मैंने कहा कि देश की कठिनाई समझो हमारे पास पैसा इतना नहीं है। और भी इस तरह की मांगें हैं, बोलते हैं कि मोटर या मोटरसाइकिल रखेंगे तो उस का रेट इतना कर दो, हाउसरेंट अलाउंस बढा दो। जितना अभी मिलता है उससे ज्यादा वह सरकार से मांग रहे हैं, जो हम नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के और भी प्रतिष्ठान हैं और अगर एक प्रतिष्ठान में बढ़ाते हैं तो उसका असर सब तरफ पड़ता है। इसलिए उनकी नाराजगी के दो कारण हैं। एक तो प्रोमोशन पोलिसी, जिसका ओ०एन०जी०सी से सीधा सीधा सम्बन्ध है। एक वह जिसकी वह हमसे आशा करते हैं। हमारी लाचारी है हम नहीं कर पाये। चेयरमैन ओ०एन०जी०सी० अपनी सिफारिश हमको लिखते रहते हैं कि इन को वह भी दे दो। उनकी बीमारी तो ऐसा लिख कर कट गई, लेकिन हम लाचार हैं, देश की कमजोर अर्थ-व्यवस्था को देखते हुए उनको स्वीकार करने में। फिर भी जो हम इनमें से कर सकते हैं वह देख रहे हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that the Iraqi Government had entered into an agreement with the ONGC for on-shore drilling but they had left in the middle with the result about Rs. 8.0 crores have been lost. If so, what is

the reason for not fulfilling the agreement? Whether attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the fact that several complaints have been lodged against the present Chairman in regard to his appointment? He was formerly a sugar magnate of Hyderabad. It has been reported that although he has been the Chairman of the ONGC, he very frequently visited Hyderabad and instead of remaining in his headquarters, he remained all the time in Delhi. It is also brought to the notice that he visited foreign countries several times. During his visit to foreign countries, he stayed in very costly hotels where the charges were too exorbitant. Moreover the Chairman was not entitled to stay in such costly hotels. These kind of allegations are there. As already mentioned, in regard to promotion and recruitment policies, there are certain irregularities committed. There are grievances of some scientists who have put in service for 7 years have not got promotion. But there are some staff who have just put in service for two or three years have got promotion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would inquire into this aspect also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am greatful to Shri Samar Guha for raising this question. But this question was also raised under Unstarred Questions. I have already answered this question. He is quite right in raising this question again. This is not germane to the issue. But since the hon. Member has raised this question now, I would like to say something on that. The first question relates to Iraq. In Iraq we had a contract, it was between Iraq and India to share oil if oil were struck in a particular area which according to Iraqi studies and our studies, seismic survey, etc., appear to have oil. Iraq felt that if it yielded less than 2500 barrels a day the well was not an economic one. Oil was truck but it was not giving more than 2200 barrels a day. Therefore the Iraqis said that they were no more interested in it and so we had to come out of it. But the House will rejoice that our technicians have made an impact on their capability and the Iraqi Government had thought it fit to sign an agreement for a contract for drilling. They say: you drill here, whether oil comes or not we will pay you. That will be more than two million dollars worth of contract. This will prove that if what we had done earlier in Iraq was useless and our capabilities were not up to the mark, the Iraqi Government would not have signed this 2 million dollar contract merely to please India or the ONGC. Therefore, there is no complaint about that particular work. I have myself talked to the Minister of Petroleum in Iraq, it was ill-luck for both that we did not strike oil at an economical well, that is what he said. There was no fault to apportion among the persons in the ONGC. The second question is whether I have received any complaint whether the chairman has connections with the sugar industry or is going abroad and uses accommodation higgher than permissible limits. When Shri Samar Guha raised this question, enquiries were made and they reveal that he had some connection with the sugar industry. Earlier he was in the Bhabha Atomic Research Institute and he was selected by a large number of people. I am neither giving him a certificate nor with holding one except saying that this did not appears to be of any relevant character as to be taken notice of in any manner other than answering the question in the way I have done.

The third which Shri Samar Guha has raised was about his stay outside the country in hotels spending amounts beyond permissible limits. That also is not correct because rules lay down specifically what type of accommodation in admissible to every official in a particular category,including ministers. Therefore, nobody can override that authority and charge more. Otherwise audit will come on one's head. There is no audit complaint so far on that account till date and so the audit position is not in favour of the question. The final question is whether some

people had been promoted and some others had not been promoted. Promotion is done by the departmental promotion committee. Guhaji would be happy to know that there had been in this particular organisation about 171 DPCs during the last three years and they are manned by different persons as Chairman, and different persons as members. Sometimes it happens that people who have got high qualifications and who have entered at the lowest level because of the unemployment position outside, compete with others for promotion when a vacancy arises. They enter through the fresh blood. This is exectly one more question I have asked the union to give me specific cases which they are saying. If there are specific cases and if I find that there has been any type of favouritism I shall certainly take notice of it.

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि इसकी जांच करा दी गई है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जांच किस स्तर के अधिकारी द्वारा कराई गई है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि वास्तव में इसमें इतना गोलमाल हुआ है मुझे भी कुछ सूचना मिली है यदि मंत्री जी चाहेंगे तो बाद में लिख कर भी दे दूंगा मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उन्हें एक समिति बनाने में क्या आपत्ति है कि जो कमेटी के द्वारा उत्तर और दक्षिण का भेदभाव रखकर नियुक्ति की गई, उसकी जांच करे ? क्या मंत्री जी इसकी जांच करायेंगे ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, I should try to refute the allegation with all the emphasis at my command. This is a dangerous type of situation. This north-south question should not be raised in these types of matters. I would ask my hon. friend, whom I know and whom I respect a great deal to very kindly understand that raising this type of question causes more harm than any good to the whole country.

माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न हिन्दी में पूछा था लेकिन मैंने गलती से जवाब अंग्रेजी में दे दिया। इस लिए मैं अब हिन्दी में कह रहा हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इस तरह का उत्तर और दक्षिण का सवाल न उठाया जाए तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। इस तरह के प्रश्न करने से देश भर की हानि होती है एक संस्था की तो छोड़ दीजिए। हां अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई ऐसा उदाहरण है जिस में प्रोन्नति में कोई तरफदारी की गई है तो मैं उन्हें विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि चाहे उत्तर और दक्षिण हो, या पूर्व और पश्चिम हो, हम गलत काम को कहीं भी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

श्री हुकम राम: मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया है कि कुछ पोस्टस चेयरमैन की डिसक्रीशन पर भरी जाती हैं।

The Editor of 'Oil Commentary' is hardly a matriculate whereas persons who are post-graduate and who have taken training in England and outside are made to rot. Favouritism has been shown to him because of ministerial intervention. It may be Shri Malavia or somebody else. The whole matter should be gone into completely.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My hon. friend has gone beyond the purview of the question because 'Oil Commentary' is not something which is produced by ONGC. There is yet another organisation which looks after this type of publication. I am looking into the whole organisation and my hon. friend will be happy to learn that a couple of days ago, I have written a note to the Secretary for the justification of the continuance of the particular organisation itself and the various persons employed there.

श्री छविराम अर्गल: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में कुल कितनी नियुक्तियां की गई और उन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों का क्या प्रतिशत है क्या रोस्टर

रजिस्टर के मुताबिक उन के आरक्षण के कोटे को पूरा किया गया है ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद है कि इस में आरक्षण का जो कोटा है वह कई वर्षों से पूरा नहीं हुआ है । इस लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लोगों को जहां तक हम ले सकेंगे हम लेंगे । अपने मंत्रालय की डिमांडस पर बहस का जवाब देते हुए मैं ने कहा था कि इस मामले को गहराई से देखा जा रहा है कि हर एक कटेगिरी में कितने लोग लेने हैं । जब इस का हिसाब तयार हो जाएगा तो उस के मुताबिक भविष्य में भर्ती में यह व्यवस्था की जाएगी कि जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित आरक्षण पूरा न हो जाए तब तक सम्बधित कटेगरीज में इन वर्गों के 50 फीसदी लोगों को लिया जाये ।

श्री किशोर लाल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ओ ०एन ०जी ०सी ०का एन्टरटेनमेंट पर सलाना कितना खर्चा है ।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा । इस के लिए नोटिस की जरुरत है । वैसे इस का इस सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

Setting up of a fertilizer plant in Assam

*429. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a fertilizer plant in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) what will be the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a fertilizer plant in the State of Assam based on the gas available from oil fields of Oil India Limited and ONGC. Details regarding the location, the size of the plant, etc., are being worked out and a final decision is expected to become available shortly. The cost will be related to the size of the plant and, hence, it is not possible to give an estimate of the cost, at this stage.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: This is no doubt a welcome decision, but there are one or two points I want to ask. May I know when this proposal was taken up and why there is so much of delay in coming to a final decision? For sites selection, may I know what procedures you have followed?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My difficulty is, I have still to learn the way of replying in relation to the past government as some of my colleagues do. All I can say is, I have processed the matter faster than perhaps expected. The thing is cleared in the sense that we are committed to doing it in this plan period. We have determined the total amount of gas available. We are determined to put up a plant of a particular size to suit the gas availability. The detailed working has to be done and that has been ordered. We are not delaying it a day more than necessary.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: What positive procedures have you taken up for the site selection?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: About the site, in all probability it will be almost the same as the present two plants—one is 600 tonnes and the other 200 tonnes—Namrup.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: This was under consideration during the previous regime also, this is a continuation of what Mr. Malaviya has done. The actual amount of gas that is flared off is very large. I would like to know if the government's instruction is that the project will be such that a

major amount of gas is really used up. If not, may I know whether there are any private applications for licences to use the other gas which is still going waste?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The question of giving it to private companies does not arise. We have decided to put up our own plant. All the gas available from different sources will be brought by pipe to Namrup and the plant will be put up at Namrup. The free gas which we have located plus the gas we are flaring does not appear to be more than what will be consumed by 600 tonne capacity plant. I am wishing to put up a 900 tonne plant which is more economic. But the whole gas available does not appear to be presently more than 600 tonnes. Therefore, perhaps only a 600 tonne plant will come up. There is no question of its being given to any private sector company.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि पंजाब प्रदेश में भटिंडा में एक सल्फर वेस्ट फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने का सुझाव था, उस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने कोई निर्णय लिया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question.

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आसाम राज्य में जो यह उर्वरक कारखाना बनाया जा रहा है। वह क्या किसी विदेशी कम्पनी के कोलाबोरेशन में बनेगा या हम अपना खुद बनाएंगे। ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा। मान्यवर, उर्वरक करखाना बनाने की टैक्नोलोजी में हमें बहुत हद तक सफलता मिल गई है और हमारा जो इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड है तथा जो हमारा पी एण्ड डी डिपार्टमेंट है रिचर्स का सिन्द्री में इन सब लोगों की शक्ति से हम अपना खुद बना लेंगे। कुछ क्रिटिकल पार्टस के लिए और कुछ प्रोसेस नो हाउ के लिए कभी कभी लाइसेंस बाहर से लेना पड़ता है उतना जरुर करना होगा।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Are you using indigenous technology or entering into foreign collaboration for this?

दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच रेल गाड़ियां

*430. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे पर दिल्ली से बम्बई के बीच कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां हैं और कितने वर्षों से इस संख्या में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच इस लाइन पर कोई नई यात्री गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). बम्बई और दिल्ली के बीच सीधा यातायात पश्चिम रेलवे के मार्ग से होता है जोकि कम दूरी का अधिक तेज और सस्ता है। इस समय इस मार्ग पर गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाकर छः जोड़ी कर दी गयी है। मध्य रेलवे के मार्ग पर बम्बई वी०टी० और दिल्ली के बीच काफी अर्से से केवल दो सीधी गाड़ियां अर्थात 5/6 पंजाब मेल और 57/58 दादर-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस चल रही है। इन गाडियों से जो यातायात होता था वह अधिकतर मथुरा जंकशन से पहले के स्टेशनों और कानपुर लखनऊ और उसके आगे के स्टेशनों के लिए था। इन दोनों गाड़ियों को डीजल रेल इजनों से चलाने तथा इनके डिब्बों

की संख्या बढ़ाने के अलावा रेलों ने 115/116 बम्बई-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस, 137/138 विलासपुर-निजामुद्दीन छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस, 201/202 बम्बई-मनमाड पंचवटी एक्सप्रेस और 149/150 आगरा-निजामुद्दीन कुतुब एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां भी चलायी हैं। विभिन्न प्रकार के यातायात को अलग-अलग भागों में बांट कर और अलग तेज गाड़ियों द्वारा उनकी निकासी कर के तथा 5/6 पंजाब मेल और 57/58 दादर-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से खण्डीय थे सवारी डिब्बों को हटाकर पिछले वर्षों में इस मार्ग पर बढ़े हुए यातायात की मांग को पूरा किया गया है उदाहरण के तौर पर 137/138 छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस और 115/116 बम्बई-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलाकर पंजाब मेल और दादर-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस से आठ सीधे सवारी डिब्बे अर्थात बम्बई-लखनऊ के बीच छः और दिल्ली-जबलपुर के बीच चलने वाले दो सीधे सवारी डिब्बे हटा लिये गये हैं। इस से बम्बई वी० टी० और दिल्ली के बीच सीधे जाने वाले यात्रियों को और स्थान उपलब्ध हो गया है।

यातायात के औचित्य के अलावा बम्बई-दिल्ली नयी दिल्ली में अपेक्षित टर्मिनल सुविधाओं और मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की कमी के कारण भी बम्बई वी० टी० और दिल्ली के बीच एक अतिरिक्त सीधी गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक नहीं समझा गया है।

श्री राघव जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मध्य रेलवे पर जो दो ट्रेन्ज बम्बई और दिल्ली के बीच में चल रही है उन के सम्बन्ध में तीन कारण बताये हैं। पहला—यातायात का औचित्य, दूसरा—अपेक्षित टर्मिनल सुविधा और तीसरा—मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की कमी—क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से अवगत हैं कि मध्य रेलवे के मार्ग पर बीच के स्टेशनों से जो गाड़ियां चलाई जा रही हैं उन से बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र की कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है ? आगरा से लेकर झांसी तक बम्बई जाने के लिए अभी भी केवल दो ही गाड़ियां हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि अपेक्षित टर्मिनल सुविधा को ठीक करने के लिए बम्बई में दादर को टर्मिनल स्टेशन बनाया गया है, जहां अनेक गाड़ियां रुकती हैं और दिल्ली में निजामुद्दीन को टर्मिनल स्टेशन बनाया गया है—इस से वह कठिनाई दूर हो गई है। पिछले पच्चीस सालों से केवल दो ही ट्रेन्ज जो चल रही हैं उन को बढ़ाने में सरकार के सामने अब क्या कठिनाई है ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : बम्बई और दिल्ली का जो यातायात है—वह ज्यादातर पश्चिमी रेलवे के मार्ग से होता है इसलिए कि यह मार्ग कम दूरी का है और सस्ता है और साथ ही साथ स्पीड की वजह से भी उस में सुविधा रहती है। हम लोगों का अनुभव यह रहा है कि ज्यादा पसेन्जर इसी मार्ग से जाते हैं। इसीलिए 6 जोड़ी ट्रेन्ज का इन्तजाम इस रूट पर किया है।

जहां तक मध्य रेलवे का सवाल है—मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि जितने आंकड़े हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं उन से पता चलता है कि पश्चिम रेलवे पर डायरेक्टली बम्बई से दिल्ली जाने वाले मुसाफिरों की संख्या ज्यादा है। लेकिन मध्य रेलवे का जहां तक सवाल है उस में ज्यादा लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो आगे कानपुर तक जाना चाहते हैं, लखनऊ तक जाना चाहते हैं, आगरा तक जाना चाहते हैं और कई लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो मथुरा तक के अलग-अलग स्टेशन्ज पर उतर जाते हैं। इस तरह दिल्ली से बम्बई तक डायरेक्ट पसेन्जर ज्यादातर पश्चिम रेलवे के ही हैं। इस लिए हम ने डायरेक्ट रूट पर जाने वाले लोगों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि ज्यादा कपेसिटी इन ट्रेन्ज में हो जाये। इसी लिए बम्बई-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस, विलासपुर-निज़ामुद्दीन छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस, बम्बई-मनमाड पंचवटी एक्सप्रेस और आगरा-निजामुद्दीन

कुतुब एक्सप्रेस—को चलाया गया है—ताकि इन ट्रेन्ज पर प्रेशर कम हो जाये। डायरेक्ट ट्रेन्ज—जो पंजाब मेल तक दादर-अतमसर एक्सप्रेस है उन में पहले लखनऊ और दूसरी जगहों पर जाने वालो के लिए डिब्बे लगते थे वे अब निकाल कर डायरेक्टली बम्बई जाने वालों के लिए इन्जाम किया गया है।

दूसरा सवाल—टर्मिनल कपेसिटी का उठाया गया है। उस की तरफ भी हम जरूर ध्यान देते रहे हैं। आगे चल कर अगर दादर-बम्बई की टर्मिनल कपेसिटी बढ़े तो इस रूट पर ज्यादा ट्रेन्ज इन्ट्रोडयूस कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज जो स्थिति है उस में और कुछ अधिक नहीं कह सकता हूं।

श्री राघव जी : मंत्री जी ने अपने पुराने उत्तर को ही दोहराया है कोई नई बात नहीं बतलाई है। मैंने कहा था—आगरा से लेकर झांसी तक के मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों से बम्बई जाने के लिए केवल दो ट्रेन्ज हैं और उन में इतनी भीड़ रहती है कि छतों पर लोगों को यात्रा करनी पड़ती है।

तीसरी बात—माननीय मंत्री जी ने मार्गवर्ती खण्डों की अतिरिक्त लाइनों की क्षमता के सम्बन्ध में कही है। उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मध्य वर्ती लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अभी तक पिछले पचास वर्षों में क्या प्रयास हुआ है। अभी ऐसे कितने खण्ड रह गये है जहां पर दोहरी लाइन नहीं है और कब तक उस क्षमता को बढ़ा लिया जाएगा ताकि बम्बई-दिल्ली के बीच में मध्य रेलवे पर एक जनता एक्सप्रेस चलाई जा सके ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : जैसा मैंने बताया, टर्मिनल कैपेसिटी और लाइन कैपेसिटी दोनों को हम बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल रेलवे पर भी ट्रेन बढ़ाने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री छविराम अर्गल : मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि आगरा बम्बई मार्ग पर जो सड़क परिवहन मार्ग है उस पर राजघाट पुल जो धौलपुर और मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा पर हैं वह टूट गया है और वहां काउंटिग ब्रिज भी टूट गया है जिससे सारा का सारा ट्रैफिक जैम हो गया है केवल रेल मार्ग ही चालू है जिससे लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है। ऐसी दशा में क्या मंत्री जी अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की तथा माल गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है उस पर हम जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजी वाला : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दो भाग हैं। पहला भाग—माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि दिल्ली-बम्बई के बीच वेस्टर्न रेलवे पर ज्यादा ट्रेफिक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्यवर्ती रेलवे पर जो दो गाड़ियां चलती हैं क्या इन दोनों गाड़ियों में फर्स्ट तथा सैकेण्ड क्लास में स्थान मिल जाता है ?

दूसरा भाग—क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस सैक्टर में भूसावल तथा इटारसी के बीच 1965 के युद्ध के पहले जो गाड़ियां चलती थीं, उन में काफी कमी कर दी गई थी और आज तक उन को रिज्यूम नहीं किया गया है ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि इस समय जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उन में काफी भीड़ रहती है, लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि अन्य गाड़ियां इन्ट्रोडयूस होने से पहले कितनी भीड़ होती थी, अब उतनी नहीं है। इसलिए कि पहले जो डिब्बे लखनऊ या अन्य स्थानों को जाने के लिए इन गाड़ियों मेंलगाये जाते थे, उन के निकाल देने के बाद इन की

कैपेसिटी बढ़ गई है। लेकिन भीड़ अभी भी है, इसलिए जैसा कहा गया है कि एक और गाड़ी इन्ट्रोडयूस करने की जरूरत है, इस की तरफ हम जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अगर आप डबल-डेकर डिब्बे लगा दें तो यह समस्या काफी हल हो सकती है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : डबल-डेकर डिब्ब लम्बे सफर में नहीं लगाए जायेंगे।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : एक गाड़ी दिल्ली से जयपुर जाती है, क्या आप उस को अजमेर तक ले जाने की कृपा करेंगे, क्योंकि वहां दिन में कोई गाड़ी अजमेर के लिए नहीं है?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : कई सदस्यों ने यह सुझाव दिया है—इस के बारे में भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अन्तिम आश्वासन मैं अभी आप को नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : विचार करने के बाद इस को बढ़ा दीजिए।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : वैसे आप का यह सवाल मूल प्रश्न में नहीं आता है, फिर भी चूंकि यह विस्तार का प्रश्न है, इसलिए इस के बारे में विचार हो रहा है।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बार फिर इसी प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। यह प्रश्न केवल दिल्ली से बम्बई जा वाले यात्रियों के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि जो यात्री आगरा, ग्वालियर से चलते हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उठाया गया है। पिछले तीन चुनावों में जो भी सदस्य इन क्षेत्रों से चुन कर यहां आते रहे, उन सब ने हर रेलवे मंत्री को इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखा, हर कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी में इस प्रश्न को उठाया कि पिछले पचास सालों से केवल दो ही ट्रेन्ज यहां पर चल रही हैं। लेकिन हर बार यही कहा जाता रहा कि लाइन-कैपेसिटी नहीं है, इन्जिज की शार्टेज है, प्लेट-फार्म्ज नहीं हैं। अब तक हम सब लोग विरोध पक्ष में हुआ करते थे और यही उत्तर सुना करते थे, लेकिन आज भी हम को यही उत्तर दिया गाया है—यह बड़े खेद की बात है।

आप लाइन-कैपेसिटी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन इस बीच में पचासों ट्रेन्ज बढ़ी हैं — दक्षिण की तरफ, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली से बम्बई जाने के लिए सैन्ट्रल रेलवे पर कोई गाड़ी नहीं बढ़ी हैं, केवल वही दो गाड़ियां—पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस और पंजाब मेल—चलती है जो बहुत साल पहले से चलती आ रही हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में आप को पत्र भी लिखा था और आप ने वही जवाब दिया हैं कि विचार करेंगे। मैं फिर से आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार कर के इस मांग को पूरा करें।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मान्यवर, विरोधी दल का सदस्य होते समय मैंने जो कुछ मांगें की हैं, उन को मैं नहीं भूला हूं। इस लिये मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो सवाल आप ने उठाया है उस पर विचार चल रहा है और आगे चल कर हम कुछ ठोस कदम जरूर उठायगे।

Agreement with USSR for Supply of Crude Oil

*432. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed with USSR for supply of crude oil;

(b) whether the price to be paid for crude is higher as compared to the price charged by other countries; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Under the bilateral trade arrangement between India and U.S.S.R. a contract was signed between the Indian Oil Corporation and 'SOJUZNEETEEX-PORT of Soviet Union on 21-2-1977 for supply of 1 million tonnes of crude oil during 1977. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation to disclose further details.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक मीलियन टन तेल रूस वालों से लिया गया और यह ज्यादा भाव पर लिया गया। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि यह तेल किस भाव पर लिया गया, यह बताना पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में नहीं है। जब दूसरे मुल्कों से हमें सस्ती दर पर मिलता था तो पिछली सरकार ने, इलेक्शन के दौरान क्या अण्डर हेण्ड सौदा किया? यह कोई हैवी वाटर या इसी किस्म की और चीज तो थी नहीं जिसके बारे में न बताया जा सके। यह क्रूड आयल लिया गया, इसके बारे में तो हमें पता लगना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री जी का यह जवाब देना ठीक है?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर यह सही नहीं है कि हमने ज्यादा भाव पर यह क्रूड खरीदा है। पिछली सरकार की यदि कोई बात गलत न हो तो उसको गलत कहना जरा मुश्किल पड़ता है। इस क्रूड के बारे में हमें रुपये में पेमेंट नहीं करना है, इसके बदले में वे हमारे यहां से सामान ले जायेंगे। मान्यवर, मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह भाव महंगा नहीं है। मैं आपके चेम्बर में इसके भाव दिखा सकता हूं। अगर मेरा जवाब गलत निकले तो मुझे सजा दी जा सकती है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मेरा सवाल सीधा-सादा है। दूसरे मुल्कों के भाव क्या इससे कम थे या ज्यादा?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : कोई भाव इससे कम नहीं था। जो तेल देने वाली कन्ट्रीज हैं, ओपेक की कन्ट्रीज हैं, जो कम भाव पर तेल देती हैं वे कभी नहीं बताती कि हमने किस भाव पर तेल दिया है। जब मैं इसका भाव नहीं बता रहा हूं तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि इसके मायने क्या हैं।

Construction of New Railway Line from Bankura to Mejia

*433. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of construction of the new Railway line between Bankura and Mejia in West Bengal which was decided to be taken in hand by the Ministry in view of the fine coal-belt discovered in the area;

(b) whether the work of the survey has been completed, and if so, when the actual work of having the rail lines is to be taken up; and

(c) whether any estimates have been made and if so, what are they and in what stages the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). A Final Location Traffic-cum-Engineering Survey for construction of a rail link between Bankura and Mejia is nearing completion. The estimate will be processed after completion of the survey. A decision regarding construction of the line will be taken after the survey is completed and the reports examined.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: In case the coal mines start working, as programmed, and if the construction of the railway line is not completed in time, earlier than the exploration of the coal fields, do as the Minister propose to have consultations with the Ministry

of Coal and Mines to have alternative arrangements for the transportation of coal?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as this line is concerned, its importance grows because it is in the vicinity of those regions where coal deposits are to the extent of 180 million tonnes and they are to be exploited thoroughly. Not only that. One of the additional reasons is that if this route is constructed, it will also help in the development of the Adivasi areas which are in the vicinity. Therefore, taking the cumulative effect of both the factors into account, our present thinking is that we would be inclined to take up this construction work, but we have to await the survey. The survey has to be examined, and only after can we proceed with the construction work. But I can assure the hon. Member that all the necessary steps will be taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour Over.

RE: SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Short Notice Question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. Rule No. 54(1) reads:

> "A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character he may direct that an enquiry may be made frm the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date."

Sub-rule (7) of the same rule says:

> "In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for oral answer, with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient."

This question relates to the introduction of additional railway trains and stops which happened six months ago. It is not a matter of urgent importance.

Moreover, Rule No. 41(xii) says very clearly:

> "it shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused."

So, two points arise. One is the urgency of the matter. This thing happened six months ago. What is the urgency about it now? Moreover, during the Railway Debate and during the Question Hour itself the same question has been raised about the introduction of trains between Varanasi and other places and additional stops, and answers have been given. You can go through the records.

With your permission, I may also read out an ordinary question which has been rejected:

> "Whether the Government has withdrawn the cases of corruption against Shri Prakash Singh Badal, the Minister of Agriculture"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Such an ordinary question has been rejected stating that it is a State subject. At the same time, this kind of question is accepted. How can there be two rules?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I be permitted to make a submission on the point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question of urgency has to be decided by the Speaker.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: While allowing Short Notice Questions, the Speaker should also take care to see that the question is proper and urgent and of considera-

ble public importance. On much more important matters like atrocities on Harijans, Short Notice Questions were tabled from this side and those questions were never allowed. That is my point. You are partial in allowing Short Notice Questions. I charge the Speaker with partiality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not make an allegation against the Speaker.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, I want to make a submission on this. Already various committees are on the job to fix up the time-table and to fix up norms for the introduction of new stops and discontinuation of some old stops. And there are a large number of Members on both sides—I can quote their names—who have written to me that certain new stops must be introduced and certain old stops must be discontinued. To all of them I have told that this is an urgent problem and within one week, we are going to deal with the problem and I will consult various members. There are certain traditions and because there is an urgency to fix up the new time table and fix up norms for the introduction of new stops and discontinuation of certain stops particularly those which were introduced on the eve of the election, it becomes urgent.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister has chosen to intervene in the matter. Our main allegation is and which is very clear from this short notice question that there is some sort of collusion between the Minister concerned and certain Members. Therefore, when a question is put by somebody, the Minister is prepared to accept it. There is some pre-arrangement; that is the specific allegation.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is no point of order. You kindly sit down.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point of order is whether this matter is a matter of urgent importance. Please see Rule 54 clause 5. The rule says:

> "Where a member desires an oral answer to a question at a shorter notice, he shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice. Where no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member."

Therefore the burden of my submission is that the short notice question has an exceptional procedure—the exceptional procedure to be resorted to only if there is an abundant specification and in order to underline this, the rules say that there must be reasons spelt out. If the reasons are not spelt out, the question has to be returned. There comes the question of judgment. But what is the urgency today to bring this matter which took place six months before (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have made your point. I have heard your point of order. I presume the Speaker must have taken into consideration all the facts before admitting the question. Therefore, the question will be proceeded with. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Introduction of additional railway trains and stops

SNQ 16. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Railway Minister had introduced many stops of the Railway trains in a particular re-

gion on the eve of the Lok Sabha election in March, 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the former Railway Minister had also introduced a numer of additional railway trains to and from Varanasi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The former Railway Minister had introduced 30 stoppages of the railway trains particularly in U. P. and Bihar on the eve of the Lok Sabha elections in March, 1977.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The following stoppages of trains were provided on an experimental basis in March, 1977:—

	Particulars of trains	Name of station where stoppage provided	Date from which stoppage provided
1.	88 Patna-Tatanagar South Bihar Express	Barh.	28-2-77.
2.	87/88 Patna-Tatanagar South Bihar Express	Jamtara	16-3-77.
3.	103/104 Howrah-New Delhi AC Express	Jasidih	10-3-77.
4.	9/10 Howrah-Dehradun Exp.	Kudra	11-3-77.
5.	9/10 Howrah-Dehradun Exp.	Babatpur	8-3-77.
6.	2 Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail	Bhabua Road	14-3-77.
7.	1/2 Kalka-Delhi- Howrah Mail	Phaphund	16-3-77.
8.	81/82 Howrah-New Delhi AC Exp.	Sasaram	14-3-77.
9.	3/4 Howrah-Bombay Mail	Saidraja	18-3-77.
10.	135/136 Patna-Bareilly Pass.	Bahora Chandil	17-3-77.
11.	13/14 Sealdah-Delhi Upper India Express	Sakaldiha	18-3-77.
12.	13/14 Sealdah-Delhi Upper India Express	Chaukhandi	14-3-77.
13.	39/40 Howrah-Delhi Janata Exp.	Kuchman	18-3-77.
14.	39/40 Howrah-Delhi Janata Exp.	Dheena	17-3-77.
15.	39/40 Howrah-Delhi Janata Exp.	Mandrak	15-3-77.
16.	351/352 Saharanpur-Allahabad Passenger	Harchandpur	8-3-77.
17.	351/352 Saharanpur-Allahabad Passenger	Lalgopalganj	8-3-77.
18.	351/352 Saharanpur-Allahabad Passenger	Atrampur	8-3-77.
19.	5/6 Howrah-Amritsar Mail	Amethi	8-3-77.
20.	161/162 Tatanagar-Amritsar Express	Manda Road	15-3-77
21.	161/162 Tatanagar-Amritsar Express	Phaphund	16-3-77.
22.	17/18 Siliguri-Agra Fort Vaishali Express	Rudain	28-2-77.
23.	85/86 New Delhi-Barauni Assam Mail	Phaphund	16-3-77.
24.	51/52 Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Exp.	Katahri	17-3-77.
25.	17/18 Siliguri-Agra Fort Vaishali Express	Bankata	7-3-77.
26.	17/18 Siliguri-Agra Fort Vaishali Express	Agsauli	14-3-77.
27.	47/48 Gorakhpur-Lucknow Shane-e-Avad Express	Colonelganj	15-3-77.
28.	5/6 Gorakhpur-Allahabad City Triveni Express	Bhulanpur Halt	17-3-77.
29.	55/56 Farukhabad-Kanpur Exp.	Mani Mau	17-3-77.
30.	49/50 Gorakhpur-Allahabad City Purvanchal Express	Salempur	5-3-77.

(c) and (d). On considerations of traffic justification and subject to availability of requisite resources, the following additional trains were introduced to/from Varanasi:—

1. 157/158 New Delhi-Varanasi Kashi Vishwanath Express (daily) from 30-3-1975.
2. 165/166 Ahmedabad-Faizabad/Varanasi Sabarmati Exp. (5 days upto Faizabad and 2 days upto Varanasi) from 26-1-1976.
3. 139/140 Madras Beach-Varanasi Ganga Cauvery Express (Biweekly) from 16-2-1977.
4. 107/108 Jhansi-Varanasi/Mughalsarai Bundelkhand Express (daily) from 1-3-1977.
5. 49/50 Gorakhpur-Varanasi/Allahabad city Purvanchal Express (daily) from 1-1-1976 (MG).
6. 83/84 Delhi-Lucknow Express extended to run to/from Varanasi (daily) from 1-5-1976.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: If you see the statement, in 18 days which were the days of elections 30 stops were introduced. A place of pilgrimage, Amethi, is also one of them. So, the then Minister of Railways introduced these stops and new trains as a vote-catching device for political considerations. But unfortunately, they failed in that. May I ask the hon. Minister what was the yardstick for introducing stops and new trains before, whether he has made any change in that or what is the yardstick adopted by this Government to introduce stops and new trains?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member has asked what was the yardstick that was utilised by the previous Minister while introducing these additional stops. I am not aware of what yardstick was used. But since within such a short duration or interval of time they gave the instructions to introduce these 30 additional stops which has never happened in the past and even now it is not happening, these stops were introduced indiscriminately. Generally, when the suggestions for introducing new stops come up, we are required to examine the problem. We send it to the Department concerned. We are required to find out what is the traffic available at that particular station. Therefore, fully probably realising that this was an indiscriminate step, the suggestion was that, as an experimental measure try all the 30 stops or halts.

I would like to inform the House that the very fact that these stops were introduced indiscriminately is borne out by the fact that when afterwards all the experts and the various Department heads went into the examination of all the stops, they were forced to discontinue 13 stops immediately. Only 10 stops were found to be all right. 7 stops are to be reviewed. That itself indicates that in advising the stops, no definite norms were followed.

I do not want to repeat what I said in my statement. A very interesting aspect of the entire problem is that the dates which have been mentioned on which the stops were introduced—it was even done by a telephonic message—they were just within a duration of one week or ten days or sometimes even within two days prior to the elections. The elections had taken place on the 16th, 17th and 18th.... (*Interruptions*) I would like to inform the House that even I am not able to emulate the efficiency of the previous Minister. If and when such suggestions come, I tell the hon. Members on both the sides of the House that these are to be examined first. Only because the hon. Members happen to be the Members of the Janata Party, I am not going to introduce a stop.

I am going to have well-defined norms according to which only the stoppages will be introduced.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The hon. Minister has stated that he has deleted some stops. He should not delete the name of Amethi because that is also a place of pilgrimage. That is my request to him.

वाराणसी एक यात्रा का स्थान हैं और हमारे देश के अन्य हिस्सों में और भी यात्रा के स्थान हैं, जहां विभिन्न मतों के लोग जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय सारे देश में ऐसे यात्रा के स्थानों का कोई सरवे करायेंगे और यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि उन सभी यात्रा स्थानों के लिए ट्रेनों की उचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि नई ट्रेनें या स्टाप इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने का क्या यार्डस्टिक है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया है कि देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जो तीर्थ-स्थान हैं, वहां जाने के लिए कोई सरवे किया जायेगा या नहीं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा। इस देश में धार्मिकता के प्रति लोगों की जो भावना है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सर्वेक्षण की आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मानूंगा कि ऐसे तीर्थ-स्थान केवल एक प्रदेश में होंगे ; ये धार्मिक स्थान काम्मोपालिटन हैं और वे उत्तर से ले कर दक्षिण तक हैं, और उन सब का ख्याल रखा जायेगा।

जहां तक स्टापेजिज के बारे में यार्डस्टिक का प्रश्न है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों ने नये स्टाप बनाने और पुराने स्टाप बन्द करने के बारे में कई सुझाव भेजे हैं। इस बारे में हम अलग-अलग कमेटियों में चर्चा करेंगे—टाइम-टेबल कमेटी में चर्चा होगी और यूजर्ज कमेटी में भी चर्चा होगी, जिस में एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज० हैं। जिन एम० पीज० ने हमारे पास सुझाव भेजे हैं, उन की बैठक बुला कर, मैंने जो एक ढांचा तैयार किया है कि नये स्टाप रखने के बारे में हमारी कसौटी क्या होगी, उसे मैं उन के सामने रखूंगा। एम० पीज० की विभिन्न कमेटियों के साथ चर्चा कर के हम कोई राशनल तरीका तैयार करेंगे, जिसे हम माननीय सदस्यों को दिखायेंगे। हो सकता है कि कुछ स्टाप समाप्त करने से कुछ माननीय सदस्य नाराज हों, लेकिन एक राशनल आधार पर स्टाप्स का निर्धारण किया जायेगा।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I ask the hon. Minister through you—conceding the importance of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's question and conceding the importance that he was a victim of MISA, because I have met him twice in the police custody—how many Short Notice Questions during this session have been given by him and admitted by you?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let there be no misunderstanding. As far as my question is concerned, I have received mostly from this side of the House seven Short Notice Questions, I have rejected six; I have accepted only one.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I am happy that the hon. Minister has assured this House that seeing this sort of things happening, at least he or the Janata Party will not misuse any power. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that when he was travelling—because Mr. Raj Narain happens to be the Minister before he became the Minister, he used to say that the Ministers were misusing their power—from Varanasi to Delhi, for him, for the sake of Mr. Raj

Narain, the train was detained for half an hour?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. I want to refresh the memory of the hon. Member that this issue was raised in the House in the form of a question. (*Interruptions*) This issue was already raised in the other House. This question was already raised and I have given a categorical answer. I have said that partly due to mechanical fault, but largely (*Interruptions*). Please listen to me. I have said that this 15 minutes duration (train detained) may be due to vacuum fault in the coach. But I have said that mainly the detention was due to Shri Raj Narain who was supposed to travel by the train. I said, this is a wrong thing which has happened. I express my unqualified regret to the House, and I give an assurance to the House that, in future, not only for Ministers but for any VIP or any other Member, such a contingency will never arise. That is the categorical assurance I wish to give.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Obviously, with this kind of *ad hoc* and haphazard introduction of stops, the Railways must have made a net loss. I would like to ask the Minister whether the Railway Ministry is initiating action to estimate the extent of loss and also to make available to this House the exact amount the country has lost by this process.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are opposed to all *ad hocism*, whether they are *ad hoc* appointments or *ad-hoc* stops. Therefore, *ad hocism* will end.

As far as the second aspect of the question is concerned, we will place before the House what exactly are the financial losses that have been incurred as a result of this.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री और वाराणसी का अचानक एक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो गया क्योंकि वे वाराणसी के थे । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बहुत सी गाड़ियां जो चलायी गईं उन में कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को छोड़ दिया गया है जैसे जबलपुर है जहां कि सुरक्षा संस्थान बहुत अधिक मात्रा में हैं, वहां पर पचास वर्षों से लगभग दो तीन गाड़ियां ही चला करती हैं । इसके अलावा एक गंगा-कावेरी और चलती है मगर वह भी हफ्ते में केवल दो दिन । इसलिए मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय जबलपुर को कोई सीधी रेलगाड़ी देने का प्रस्ताव रख रहे हैं या यह प्रश्न उन के विचाराधीन है ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया उस का मूल प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । लेकिन मैं उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनका सुझाव मंजूर भी करना है तो उसकी जांच कर के ही उसे हम मंजूर करेंगे । सिर्फ उन्होंने मुझे यह सुझाव दिया है इसलिए उसे स्वीकृत नहीं किया जाएगा ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : पिछले एक वर्ष में तकरीबन 311 नयी गाड़ियां चलायी गईं और 700 गाड़ियों की स्पीड तेज कर दी गई । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह सवाल कैसे मंजूर किया है । अगर स्टापेज दिए हैं तो अगर उन स्टापेजेज का फायदा कांग्रेस को होता तो उन को शिकायत हो सकती थी, मगर स्टापेज हम ने दिए और एलेक्शन उन्होंने जीता तो उन को तो हमारा शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहिए । जहां तक स्टापेजेज का मामला है टाइम टेबल कमेटी भी इस को हल कर सकती है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि ये जो 30 स्टापेजेज थे उन में से एक्सप्रैस मेल और पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स के कितने कितने स्टापेजेज हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैं शुरू में ही बताना चाहता हूं कि टाइम टेबल कमेटी के सामने तो ये सवाल कभी गए ही नहीं, न नयी ट्रेन्स के बारे में और न स्टापेजेज के बारे में और इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह इर्रेगुलर स्टेप्स

हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं किसी की नीयत पर हमला नहीं करना चाहता ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन ट्रेन्स का इन्होंने जिक्र किया है उस में जो सदन के सभा पटल पर मैंने बयान रखा है उस में इसके बारे में जानकारी दी है । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं वह फेहरिस्त फिर पढ़ कर सुना दूं लेकिन जो बयान मैंने दिया है उस में यह बताया गया है ।

श्री उपसेन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि 30 स्टापेज दिए गए थे भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री के द्वारा, उन में से कुछ को रोक दिया गया है और यह भी कहा कि बहुतों में जांच नहीं हुई है, तो मेरे यहां भी तीन स्टापेज थे पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेस के, वे रोक दिए गए हैं. क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उन को तब तक चालू रखेंगे जब तक पूरी जांच कर के यह चीज फाइनल न हो जाए ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते: आप वह काम करवाना चाहते हैं जो दूसरों ने किया है इसलिए मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आपका सुझाव आने के बाद भी, ताकि अगली मिनिस्ट्री में मेरे खिलाफ इस प्रकार का इन्जाम न आ जाए इसका प्रबन्ध कर लेना है तो आपके सुझाव के बारे में मैं जांच करूंगा और उसके मुताबिक काम करूंगा ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the former Minister of Railways was requested to introduce two stops in Shalda Division, South Section, near Taliganj Bridge and Dakuria Lake, but because the request came from the Opposition Members it was turned down? If it is so, will he look into the matter and take a fresh decision?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Firstly, I have no information as to whether the request for introduction of these stops was rejected because it came from Hon. Members like Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Of course, though he belonged to the Opposition, I think he had a bigger voice than many a ruling Party Member! Anyway, I will look into it and if we find that it fits into the norms we are going to decide upon we will take a decision accordingly.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Two special trains were running to Ernakulam, not for the passengers but for the RSS volunteers who were attending a meeting there and for the RSS leaders. They never paid any money, but these trains were run, blocking the entire route. So, such special favouritism has been shown to the Janata Party and its para-military forces. May I know how many complaints were received about these thirty stoppages involved?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as these thirty stoppages are concerned, people had voiced their grievances publicly.

As regards the second issue raised, only some time back I had clarified that there will be no distinction so far as the facility of special trains are concerned. Whether they belong to the Congress Party or RSS or the Trade Union Congress or the Hindu Maha Sabha, special facilities will be available to them on the basis of definite norms to be fixed up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Miabhoy Railway Labour Tribunal Award

*426. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Miabhoy Railway Labour Tribunal award relating to hours of employment has been fully implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the increase in expenditure as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Necessary orders, already issued, are in the process of implementation as indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) About Rs. 19 crores per annum.

Statement

Subject of the Tribunal's recommendation	Present position as regards implementation
1. Hours of employment shall be those during which an employee is at the disposal of his employer at the latter's instance.	Orders have been issued that these recommendations should be implemented with effect from 1-8-74.
2. Normally the daily and weekly hours of employment of Continuous and Essentially Intermittent workers should be fixed at 8 a day or 48 a week.	
3. Daily and Weekly hours of Essentially Intermittent workers may be increased to the extent necessary but not exceeding the limits laid down by the Tribunal	
4. Time required for preparatory and/or complementary work, which includes taking and making over charge should be determined and included in the roster.	
5. Averaging should be done in regard to (*i*) running staff; (*ii*) operating staff; (*iii*) shift workers; and (*iv*) those workers whose work is bound up with the work of workers comprised in the above three categories. Cases falling in category (*iv*) should be determined.	These are in the process of implementation.
6. Overtime should be paid at 1½ times the ordinary rate for work done beyond rostered hours up to statutory limits and twice the ordinary rate beyond the statutory limits.	
7. Time spent for travelling spare on duty should be considered as part of duty except (*i*) when crew van facility has been provided and (*ii*) when the worker does not travel on any day beyond 8 Kms.	
8. Class 'C' Gatemen, Saloon Attendants, Caretakers of Rest Houses and Reservoirs etc. and Bungalow Peons should be reclassified as Essentially Intermittent workers. (implementation date 1-8-74)	These recommendations have been generally implemented on railways.
9. Posts of Continuous Wireless Operators and Section Controllers should be job-analysed and up-graded as Intensive wherever justified, giving effect to the up gradation from 1-8-73 and 1-8-74 respectively.	

पेट्रो-रसायन के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें

*431. **श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पेट्रो-रसायन के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने तथा उनकी किस्म में गिरावट आने के बारे में शिकायतों की जानकारी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके परिणाम क्या निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सरकार को पी० वी० सी० रेसिन तथा पोलिस्ट्रीन के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली हैं। तथापि किस्म में गिरावट होने के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) उत्पादकों को इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है। देश में पी वी सी की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने 2500 मी० टन पी वी सी का घटी सीमा शुल्क दर पर आयात करने का प्रबन्ध किया है। कमियों को दुबारा होने की सम्भावना होने पर और अधिक आयात किया जा सकता है। बाजार में अधिक उपलब्धता के कारण मूल्यों में गिरावट आने की सम्भावना है।

पश्चिम रेलवे में जिला मुख्यालयों के लिए आउट एजेन्सियां

*434. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कौन-कौन से ऐसे जिला मुख्यालय हैं जहां पश्चिम रेलवे की आउट एजेन्सियां नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार वहां शीघ्र ही आउट एजेन्सियां स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) राजस्थान के निम्नलिखित जिला मुख्यालयों में पश्चिम रेलवे की कोई आउट एजेंसी नहीं है :—

1. अजमेर 2. अलवर 3. भरतपुर 4. भीलवाडा 5. चित्तोड़गढ़ 6. चुरू 7. डूंगरपुर 8. झुंझुनू 9. सवाई माधोपु 10. सीकर 11. सिरोही 12. सुजात रोड 13. टौंक 14. उदयपुर

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) आउट एजेंसियों की व्यवस्था रेलहैड से दूरस्थ स्थलों पर की जाती है। उपर्युक्त सभी जिला मुख्यालयों (टौंक को छोड़कर) में ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशन है जहां व्यापारियों और जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाए सुलभ हैं। टौंक स्थित आउट एजेंसी अक्तूबर, 1974 में बन्द कर दी गयी थी और इसे पुनः खोला नहीं जा सका क्योंकि इसके लिए कोई उपर्युक्त ठेकेदार नहीं मिला।

जबलपुर-गोंदिया रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

*435. **श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले में तांबे की खानें होने से जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक की रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का निर्णय किया गया है।

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या गोंदिया से चन्द्रपुर तक मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव हैं और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) और (ख). जबलपुर—गोंदिया छोटी लाइन खंड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने और रिपोर्ट

की जांच कर लिए जाने के बाद जबलपुर-गोंदिया खंड के बदलाव के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

(ग) इस समय गोंदिया-चन्द्रपुर छोटी लाइन खंड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Plan to set up a Petro-Chemical Complex on the basis of Mathura Refinery

*436. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to set up a Petro-chemical complex on the basis of the Mathura Oil Refinery; if so, when will it be finalised;

(b) how many such complexes are running in the country at present, what is the extent of shortage of products being produced by them and how are they being met; and

(c) whether Government propose to locate the new complex in the nearby areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no plan for the present to set up a Petrochemical Complex on the basis of Naphtha to be available from Mathura Refinery.

(b) At present the following major Petrochemical projects are in operation in the country:—

(i) Aromatics Project of IPCL at Baroda.

(ii) NOCIL's Naphtha Cracker at Bombay.

(iii) Union Carbide's Naphtha Cracker at Bombay.

(iv) PRC's Kureha Cracker at Tirunelveli.

In addition, two major petrochemical projects—IPCL's Naphtha Cracker and its downstream units at Baroda and BRPL's Petrochemical Complex at Bongaigaon, both in Public Sector—are under implementation.

The demand for various petrochemical items suffered a set back due to price hike of these products following the oil crises. Demand for tnese items is however, now gradully picking up. Pending the commissioning of the Petrochemical units under construction particularly IPCL's Naphtha Cracker and its downstream units, the temporary shortages which are marginal and vary from time to time are being met through imports.

(c) No, Sir.

Introduction of Rayalaseema Express from Tirupathi to Hyderabad

*437. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to introduce Rayalaseema Express on the broad gauge from Tirupathi to Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is still under consideration.

Oil exploration of On-shore areas by Foreign countries

*438. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated certain on-shore areas for oil exploration to some foreign countries during last six months; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries along with terms and conditions in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The ONGC, however, has secured the services of M/s. Chemocomplex of Hungary on contract, for drilling a deep well at Ramshahr in Himachal Pradesh. The Contractor will be paid a remuneration of Rs. 18,000 for each day of operation for minimum period of 100 days. Total expenditure on this service contract is expected to be around Rs. 56 lakhs.

Irregularities by the Multinational Drug Companies

*439. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed recently certain irregularities by the multinational companies operating in India for the manufacture of drugs in respect of maintenance of records under company law and rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any of the drug units under multinationals has been ordered to wind up its business in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Crisis in Creosote Plant at Olavakkot

*440. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creosote plant at Olavakkot is facing a crisis for want of sufficient sleepers; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to overcome the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to high prices of timber in the market, the Kerala State Forest Deptt.—the main suppliers to Olavakkot Plant—have expressed then inability to supply sleepers to the Railways at prices fixed by the Central Board of Forestry. The Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation has been requested to convene the Pricing Sub-Committee meeting immediately so that these prices could be reviewed, particularly for supplies from Kerala. Efforts are also under way to get supplies from Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the Olavakkot Plant.

Railway link between Rishikesh and Karnaprayag

*441. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been made in the past for providing a Railway link between Rishikesh and Karnaprayag;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a fresh survey of the above Project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A survey carried out during 1927 revealed that the cost of this 160 kms. long line even as narrow gauge would be prohibitive and the project was, therefore, abandoned.

(c) No, Sir.

Import of Fertilizers

*442. SHRI DHARAMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange spent in importing fertilizers in the last three years; and

(b) the date by which India hopes to be self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The requirements of Potash are met entirely through imports as there is no indigenous production of Potash within the country.

A large scale programme for setting up additional capacity for the manufacture of fertilizers is under implementation. With the completion of this programme, the gap between production and consumption is expected to about 12 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 6 lakh tonnes of P205 in 1983-84. Action is being taken to set up further capacity to reduce this gap and move towards self-sufficiency.

Statement

The foreign exchange spent on import of fertilizers during the last three years was approximately as follows:—

Year	Expenditure (US in million)
1974-75	661·00
1975-76	892·00
1976-77	249·00

Amendment to the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act

*443. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward during the current Budget session the Constitution Amendment Bill removing the grave deformities, defects and distortions of the Constitution already brought about by the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act; and

(b) If so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirements, production and import of Crude Oil in 1977-78

*444. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of crude oil of the country during the year 1977-78; and

(b) what is the total indigenous output of oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total requirement of crude oil of the country during the year 1977-78 is expected to be of the order of 25.5 million tonnes.

(b) The total indigenous production of crude oil in the country during the current financial year is expected to be 11.3 million tonnes including a quantity of 2.5 million tonnes from Bombay High.

Plan allocation for development of narrow-gauge lines into broad gauge in Madhya Pradesh

3147. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the plan allocation for the development of narrow-gauge railway line into broad gauge especially of Central and South-East railways covering Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A review of the Annual Plan for 1977-78 has been completed recently before presenting the Budget for the current year to the Parliament. A further review is not proposed to be taken up immediately.

Fund For Road Over-Bridges and Sub-Ways

3148. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount lying in the fund for road over-bridges and sub-ways at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): An amount of Rs. 11 crores (Approx.) is the current balance in the Railway Safety Works Fund. It is expected to go up to Rs. 12.80 crores by the end of the current financial year.

Railway Facilities to Research Scholar of Railway Employees' Dependents

3150. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway facilities including free tickets are provided to the family members of the railway employees;

(b) whether these facilities are not provided to the research scholars who are dependent members of railway employees;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is proposed to extend the facilities to dependent research scholars of railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Privilege passes/PTOs are issued to the family members and dependent of railway employees, as defined in the Pass Rules, on the scale applicable to each class of employees from time to time.

(b) Sons/daughters of Railway employees, who are engaged in the research work, are issued passes, provided they are not in receipt of any stipend or scholarship.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Proposal to Review the Performance of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

3151. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the performance of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission with a view to making it more effective; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A High Powered Expert Committee has been constituted recently by the Government to review the provisions of the Companies Act, and the M.R.T.P. Act, including the working of the M.R.T.P. Commission. The said Committee has been asked to report as to what changes are necessary in the said Acts.

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur

3152. DR. B. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the grave accounting and financial irregularities committed by the management of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur, Government propose to order a special audit of the accounts of the Company in pursuance of the provisions of Section 233A of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. However, upon considering the irregularities etc. noticed on the basis of an inspection of the books of account the Company Law Board have issued a notice to the company under section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 asking it to show cause why Government Directors should not be appointed on the company's Board of Directors.

Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Quarters Allahabad Division

3153. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway employees who were/are unauthorisedly occupying railway quarters on Allahabad Division belonging to Personnel Branch pool;

(b) whether unauthorised occupants were/are liable to pay penal rent;

(c) if so, the details of penal rent recovered and/or likely to be recovered from the unauthorised occupants; and

(d) whether disciplinary proceedings are proposed to be initiated against unauthorised occupants of railway quarters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Shri P. N. Jagota, Instructor, Divl. Traffic Training School, Allahabad had occupied one Room in Qr. No. 133 A.B.C. of Personnel Branch pool from 1-6-66 till 31-8-76 with the consent of the previous occupant but without official permission. From 1-9-76 he has been officially allotted that room.

(b) Yes.

(c) A recovery of Rs. 71.20 p.m. towards arrears is being made from the employee and a sum of Rs. 481.70 P. has so far been recovered.

(d) No, in view of the allotment having been regularised in his favour from 1-9-76.

News Re: Million Dollar Pay-Offs to Cochin Refineries

3154. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 440,000 dollars was paid by Cochin Refinery Ltd. each year for three years in 1969 to 1971 and Phillips Petroleum put this money in numbered Swiss accounts which was then transmitted to a Panama subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum for disbursement to certain foreign associates of the company and not properly recorded on the company's books of financial account; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the then private sector refineries were getting Rs. 17.50 a tonne while the public sector refineries at Gauhati and Gujarat were working on a process margin of Rs. 30 a tonne, "a margin not available to them (Phillips) even in their own country or by any refinery anywhere in the world" yielding Rs. 12.5 crores a year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Cochin Refineries Limited had remitted a sum of US dollars 440.000 per year for the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 to Phillips Petroleum International Corporation Panama, as per the Technical Services Agreement entered into between Cochin Refineries Limited and M/s. Phillips Petroleum. Government have no information about the utilisation of this amount by Phillips. However, the Federal Grand Jury in Tulsa, Oklahoma, who had conducted an enquiry into Tax Law Violations by Phillips had, in their indictment filed in the US District Court, indicated *inter-alia* the Company's failure to show in its tax returns the money received from the Cochin Refineries as Technical Services Fee. Government have however, been informed by the Cochin Refineries Limited that the Chief District Judge in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has dismissed the entire indictment as to Phillips Petroleum and all other defendants.

(b) At the time the Formation Agreement of Cochin Refinery was signed, Government had not fixed process margin for any of the refineries in the public sector. The prices of products were fixed on the basis of import parity, and therefore the margin of each refinery varied according to its working. The Formation Agreement of 27th April, 1963 between the Government of India and Phillips Petroleum Company of USA provides that Cochin Refineries shall have a margin of rupee equivalent of 1.35 US dollar per barrel of crude charged for the first ten years of Commercial Operation of the refinery, based on the contemplated yield pattern and the volumes contained in the Agreement etc., and this process margin was payable to Cochin Refineries Limited, and not to Phillips. However, no payments were made by Government to the company to achieve this margin, and the agreement was modified on the 20th December, 1968 when provision of a fixed process margin was given up.

बचारा कोयला खान में कांटा (वे ब्रिज) लगाना

3155. **डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1972 में बचारा कोयला खान में 100 टन भार तोलने की क्षमता का एक कांटा (वे ब्रिज) लगाने के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे अब तक न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) (क) और (ख): बचारा में नेशनल कोल डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन जिसका नाम अब कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड है, की कोयला खान में उस समय मौजूद 40 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाले प्राइवेट तुला चौकी के बदले 100 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाली तुला चौकी लगाने के प्रस्ताव का वर्ष 1973 में पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा अनुमोदन कर दिया गया था। तुला चौकी घर का समूचा निर्माण, तुला चौकी की खरीद और उसका स्थापन नेशनल कोल डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड जिसका नाम अब कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड है, द्वारा किया जाना था। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने इस काम को हाल ही में पूरा कर लिया है और 19-3-1977 से यह तुला चौकी आरम्भ कर दी गयी है।

Sale of fruits and other articles at Kanpur and Allahabad Stations

3156. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties who are holding contracts for the sale of fresh fruits and miscellaneous articles at Kanpur and Allahabad stations together with the number of vendors allotted to each individual contractor;

(b) whether surprise checks are made by Commercial Officers to ensure that these contractors do not employ vendors more than the sanctioned strength;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the course of surprise checks it was found that the contractors were actually employing vendors over and above the sanctioned strength with the collusion of the station staff; and

(d) if so, whether any action was taken against the contractors together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The following parties are holding contracts for the sale of fresh fruits and miscellaneous articles at Kanpur and Allahabad stations with number of vendors permitted to each contractor as under:—

Name of station	Name of the contractor		Number of vendors permitted
Kanpur			
	1 M/s Wadhu Mal Fateh Chand & Bros.	Fresh fruits	8 vendors
	2 Shri Dashrath Lal	Fresh fruits.	3 vendors
	3 M/s. Kanpur Leather Goods	Leather goods.	10 vendors
	4 Shri Ram Prasad.	Miscellaneous articles.	10 vendors.
Allahabad			
	1 Shri Ramesh Pal	Miscellaneous articles.	8 vendors
	2 Shri Rajab Ali	Fresh fruits.	14 vendors.
	3 Smt. Bittan Devi	Fresh fruits.	12 vendors.
	4 Shri Hussain Pehalwan	Fresh fruits.	2 vendors.
	5 M/s Kalu, Mehboob, Yakub Khalil.	Fresh fruits.	4 vendors

(b) Yes.

(c) During the checks, unauthorised vendors were found selling articles only for Shri Ramesh Pal, Miscellaneous articles contractor, Allahabad. There was, however, no case of collusion of station-staff in allowing unauthorised vendors at the station.

(d) Shri Ramesh Pal, Miscellaneous Articles Contractor, Allahabad station, was fined Rs. 1800 during the period August 1976 to June 1977.

Oil Exploration by O&NGC in Collaboration with Foreign Countries

3157. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is collaborating in oil exploration work outside India;

(b) the terms and conditions entered into with each country;

(c) the number of Indian technical and other personnel deputed for the jobs; and

(d) the progress made in each country so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

ONGC is operating in only three countries outside India, Iran, Iraq and Tanzania.

2. In Iran, ONGC entered into an Agreement in 1965 under which it acquired a 1/6th interest in an area in Iranian offi-shore waters along with AGIP of Italy, Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. and National Inranian Oil Company. ONGC is producing oil from two fields. Under the Joint Structure Agreement governing this contract, NIOC has 50 per cent interest in the venture and the Second Party consisting of Phillips Petroleum, AGIP and ONGC has the remaining 50 per cent, each having 16 2/3 per cent interest. Besides, the Second Party paid a cash bonus and agreed to meet the full cost of exploration with minimum exploration commitment of $ 48 million. The Second Party has to bear 50 per cent of development expenditure and finance NIOC's share of development expenditure, if so required. The Second Party has also to arrange marketing of its share of oil as also that of NIOC in the event NIOC does not lift its share of oil. Under he Agreement, ONGC has, upto June, 1977, lifted about 5 million tonnes of oil. ONGC has posted one representative in Iran to look after its interests in this venture.

3. In Iraq, ONGC has a contract to conduct seismic surveys and the work under this contract commenced from June 1, 1976. ONGC is to carry out seismic surveys over 2000 Kms. and till the end of June, 1977, survey of about 1820 Kms. has been completed. It is expected that the survey work would be completed by the end of August, 1977. ONGC has posted about 34 persons in Iraq for this Contract.

ONGC has recently entered into a drilling contract with Iraq National Oil Corporation for drilling five development wells in two fields. ONGC intends deploying the same rig that was utilised for drilling in its exploration area in Iraq, to do development drilling under this new drilling contract.

4. In Tanzania, ONGC has entered into a contract with the Tazania Petroleum Development Corporation for exploratory drilling on the Songo Songo island. The first well drilled by ONGC resulted in a gas blow out. ONGC has, therefore, taken up a second well which is nearing ompletion. ONGC has deputed about 80 persons for this work in Tanzania.

Food served in Trains running from Delhi to Southern Parts of the Country

3158. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the food being served in trains running from Delhi to southern parts of the country is sub-standard in quality and not good for consumption; and

(a) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The quality of food served in trains running from Delhi to southern parts of the country cannot be termed "sub-standard" or "not good for consumption", though there is scope for further improvement. If any specific complaints or suggestions are brought to the notice of the Government, appropriate action will be taken.

(b) Railways have taken a number of steps such as adoption of modern culinary techniques, use of modern kitchen gadgets and equipments, setting up of base kitchens to provide 'ready-to-serve' meals on trains, procurement of raw material and ingradients from standard sources etc. to further improve the quality of service and food on trains.

1974-77 में चक्रधरपुर मंडल में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

3159. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1974-77 में चक्रधरपुर रेल मंडल में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Aromatic Project in Gujarat

3161. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Aromatics Ltd. is setting up the first Rs. 9.5 crore aromatic project in the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, main features of the proposed project;

(c) whether any collaboration is sought and with whom; and

(d) the date by which production is likely to start?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) M/s. Gujarat Aromatics Ltd. hold an industrial licence for the manufacture of the following items:—

Cresots	3,000 tonnes per annum.
Sodium Sulphite (By-product)	5,000 tonnes per annum

They also hold a letter of intent for substantial expansion as follows:——

Item of manufacture	Annual additional capacity	Annual capcity after expansion.
1 Synthetic Cresol	2,000 (two thousand) tonnes.	5,000 (five thousand) tonnes.
By-product		
1 Sodium sulphite	1,550 (one thousand five hundred and fifty) tonnes.	7,350 (seven thousand three hundred and fifty) tonnes
2 Gypsum (dry basis)	5,900 (five thousand nine hundred) tonnes	5,900 (five thousand nine hundred tonnes)
3 Soda Ash	1,310 (one thousand three hunand ten) tonnes.	1,310 (one thousand three hundr and ten) tonnes.
4 Sodium Sulphate	1,160 (one thousand on hundred and Sixty) tonnes	1,160 (one thousand one hundred and Sixty) tonnes

The new Industrial Undertaking is to be located at Tahsil Ankleshwar, District Bharuch in the State of Gujarat. The project involves import of technical know-how and capital goods.

The project has been promoted by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, a Government of Gujarat Undertaking which will hold 26 per cent equity shares. Shareholders agreement

has been excuted with Raipur Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Raipur which will hold 25 per cent of equity.

(c) The company has entered into a Foreign Collaboration Agreement with 3 Japanese firms Honshu Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. for know-how, Mitsui Ship building Co. Ltd. for basic engineering while Mitsui and Co. Ltd. for co-ordinating the services of both these firms.

(d) Production is likely to start in 1979.

Proposal to discontinue wearing of Black Dress by Advocates

3161. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the black dress worn by Advocates in courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Magistrates and Judges would also be allowed to put on their private dress in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal of this kind with Government. The dress of Judicial Officers is prescribed by the High Courts.

Financial Condition of National Rayon Corporation

3162. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial condition of the National Rayon Corporation has become critical due to mismanagement, irregularities and illegal manipulations;

(b) if so, the total amount of loans and advances the National Rayon Corporation has to pay to Consortium of Banks and other Financing Bodies; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to protect the Shareholders and the Public financial institutions from suffering further loss?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Unit Trust of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India filed a petition before the Company Law Board under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, bringing out various financial irregularities and acts of mismanagement.

(b) The term loan given by the financial institutions are as under:—

Name of Institution	Nature of loan	Outstanding
		(in lakhs of rupees)
(i) General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries.	6½% mortgage debentures 1972-77.	19·00
(ii) YICICI	(a) 6½% mortgage debentures 1972-77.	7·00
	(b) Foreign currency loans.	225·00
	(c) Foreign currency loans sanctioned but awaiting disbursement.	108·00

As regards loans sanctioned by banks, in accordance with the practice and usage customary among Bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, information relating to the affairs of the individual constituents of the nationalised banks is not to be divulged.

(c) The Company Law Board has passed an order under Sec. 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 on 11-7-1977, appointing eight Directors on the Board of the Company.

Distribution of Imported Drugs through State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporations

3163. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to distribute through State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporations all the drugs which were imported by State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a & b). All items of canalised bulk drugs are imported by the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporations Ltd. (CPC). Distribution of such canalised drugs as are within the production range of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) is done by IDPL. All the remaining items are distributed by the CPC.

उत्पादित और आयातित पैट्रोलियम

3164. **श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :** क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972—76 के दौरान देश में कुल कितने पैट्रोलियम का उत्पादन किया गया और कितना आयात किया गया और उत्पादन पर कुल कितनी धनराशी खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) इसे किन दरों पर आयात किया जाता है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). 1972 से 1976 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में देश में उत्पादित पैट्रोलियम की कुल मात्रा और औसत सी० आई०एफ० लागत सहित उनकी आयातित मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रूड पैट्रोलियम

वर्ष	उत्पादन मिलि० मी० टनों में	आयात मिलियन मी० टनों में	औसत सी० आई० एफ० लागत— रुपये मी० टन
1972	7.37	12.31	117.18
1973	7.20	13.44	181.96
1974	7.49	13.97	643.78
1975	8.28	13.67	716.31
1976	8.66	14.03	815.17

इसके उत्पादन पर किये गये खर्च से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Consumption of Crude Oil for Agricultural Products

3165. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of crude oil for agricultural purposes in the whole country during the last three years—1974, 1975 & 1976;

(b) the total such consumption in the State of Gujarat during the same period; and

(c) the details of the costs towards (a) & (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Crude oil as such is not used for agricultural purposes. The main petroleum products used for agriculture are Light Diesel Oil (LDO) and High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD). No separate statistics are maintained about quantities of petroleum products consumed for agricultural purposes. However, according to tentative assessments made by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, the consumption of HSD and LDO for agriculture on all India basis and for Gujarat during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, is as follows:—

'000 *Kilo Litres*

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
(1) *All India*			
HSD . . .	1560	1725	1895
LDO	475	523	572
(2) *Gujarat*			
HSD	52	58	62
LDO	292	320	349

As per the current price of HSD and LDO, the approximate cost of the products sold during 1975-76 is as follows:—

(*Figs in Rs. Crores*)

	All India	Gujarat
HSD	207·48	6·79
LDO	50·32	30·70

The above cost, however, does not include transportation charges which vary from place to place.

India's Oil Prospects

3166. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's oil prospects have changed dramatically during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The discovery of oil in Bombay High has added significantly to the known reserves of oil in onshore and offshore areas.

सीलमपुर में रेलवे हाल्ट

3167. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के समीप पुराने सीलमपुर में रेलवे हाल्ट था और यदि हां, तो उसे कब और क्यों बन्द किया गया;

(ख) क्या उन्हें एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यमुनापार क्षेत्र में लाखों में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए पुराने सीलमपुर में एक रेलवे स्टेशन अथवा हाल्ट बनाने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यमुना पार क्षेत्र के गरीब निवासियों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुराने सीलमपुर में अब रेलवे स्टेशन अथवा हाल्ट बनाया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). पुराने सीलमपुर में नहीं बल्कि दिल्ली और दिल्ली शाहदरा स्टेशनों के बीच सीलमपुर में एक हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के लिए पिछले दिनों जनता, संसद् सदस्यों, महानगर परिषद्, दिल्ली के सदस्यों आदि की ओर से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे । सीलमपुर में एक हाल्ट स्टेशन खोले जाने के प्रस्ताव की गम्भीरतापूर्वक जांच की गई थी लेकिन दिल्ली-शाहदरा खंड की सीमित लाइन क्षमता के कारण इस समय इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया ।

Construction of overbridge at Francis Road Crossing

3168. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government that overbridges should be constructed at the Francis Road Crossing, III Gate and V Gate in Calicut to relieve heavy traffic congestion and consequent hardship to the public; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) A representation has been received for expediting the construction of road overbridge in replacement of level crossing at km 665/13-14 (III Gate) between Calicut and Vellayil Stations.

No representation has been received for construction of an overbridge at V Gate.

(b) Construction of a road overbridge in lieu of existing level crossing at km 665/13-14 (III Gate) between Calicut and Vellayil Stations has already been included in the Railway's Works Programme. The work will be taken in hand after the Road Authorities finalise their drawings and estimate for the approaches and the same are accepted by the Railway Authority.

No proposal has yet been received from the Government of Kerala for the construction of a road overbridge at the V Gate. As and when a firm proposal is received from the State Government, subject to the availability of funds, it will be considered for inclusion in the Railway's Works Programme after the completion of necessary formalities/preliminaries such as preparation of drawings, designs, estimates, etc. and their mutual acceptance by the State Government and the Railway.

हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस को गया स्टेशन पर रोकना

3169. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में गया के महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार हावडा एक्सप्रेस का यहां पर हाल्ट देने का है जिससे कि इसे दिल्ली के साथ सीधा जोड़ा जा सके ?

रेल मंत्री प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : : गया और दिल्ली नई दिल्ली के बीच पहले से ही दो जोड़ी तेज गाड़ियां, अर्थात् 1 अप 2 डाउन हावड़ा-कालका मेल और 81182 वातानुकूलित एक्सप्रेस चल रही हैं । 101/102 राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को गया पर ठहराने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसा करने से अन्तर नगरीय लम्बी दूरी की इन महत्वपूर्ण सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों की रफ्तार धीमी पड़ जायेंगी ।

Improvement in Service condition of Staff

3170. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps for the substantial improvements in the service conditions of the staff; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes.

(b) Substantial improvements in the service conditions of Railway employees have been effected from time to time through the implementation of the recommendations of the three Pay Commissions and various decisions taken by the Government based on the recommendations or otherwise of Tribunals etc. The major improvements made during the last three years as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the Railway Labour Tribunal (Miabhoy) and other decisions are:

(1) There has been an upward revision in the pay scales of almost all the categories with effect from 1st January, 1973 as a result of introduction of new scales. This has particularly benefitted Class IV staff whose pay scales were fixed by Government at levels above those recommended by the Pay Commission.

(2) Leave, retirement and pensionary entitlements have been liberalised.

(3) Dearness Allowance has been sanctioned from time to time on the basis of price index.

(4) Based on the recommendations of the Anomalies Committee, the Revised Scales of pay recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been further improved for a number of categories benefitting nearly 60,000 staff.

(5) Cadres of Class III and IV non-artisan categories have been restructured upgrading 41,000 posts to improve promotional prospects.

(6) Selection grade posts have been created for the benefit of staff. In Class IV alone this would benefit 50,000 employees.

(7) Terms and conditions of employment of casual labourers have been liberalised. Now on open line they get temporary status and monthly scales of pay after 120 days' service; on projects they get the scale rate of pay after 6 months.

(8) Night duty and overtime allowances have been liberalised.

Oil Drilling in Saruinsar Area of Jammu

3171. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling for oil in the Saruinsar area of Jammu has been restarted; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). In the well already drilled in Saruinsar severe down hole complications, high pressures and temperature were encountered. ONGC has taken steps to acqire the requisite technology to drill deep wells under such conditions with a view to reuming drilling operations in the area.

Pipeline connecting off-shore oil fields of Bombay High with Main Land

3172. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pipeline project connecting the off-shore oil and gas fields around Bombay High with the main land is coming up according to schedule;

(b) if so, what is the alignment of the pipeline and where will it terminate;

(c) whether these matters have been decided from the angle of optimum efficiency and economy; and

(d) if so, what is the longitude and latitude of the oil strike spot and its distance from the nearest coastline as against the length of the pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The alignment of both the oil and gas pipelines would be from Bombay High field to Uran via North Bassein field.

(c) Yes Sir. Decision has been taken on techno-economic considerations.

(d) The coordinates of the discovery well are approximately 19° 32 minutes North and 71° 17 minutes East. Distance from this discovery well to the nearest coastal point which is Diu is about 144 kms. The length of the pipeline would be around 210 kms.

आपातकाल के दौरान सेवा निवृत्त हुए रेल कर्मचारी

3173. **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातकाल की घोषणा के पश्चात् प्रतिबन्धित संस्थाओं में सम्बन्ध होने के कारण कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को सेवानिवृत्त किया गया और उनको किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत्त किया गया ।

(ख) 10-6-77 तक ऐसे कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को सेवा में बहाल कर दिया गया है और यदि कुछ कर्मचारियों को अभी तक सेवा में बहाल नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान इस प्रकार सेवानिवृत्त हुए कर्मचारियों की बहाली के लिए कोई समयसीमा निर्धारित की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

M/s. Wheeler and Company

3174. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M/s Wheeler and Company has almost monopolised the licences in setting up of bookstalls on railway platforms all over India;

(b) what are the terms and conditions on which these licences are being issued;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent labour dispute between Wheeler and Company and hawkers; and

(d) if so, what are their demands and steps taken to solve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The rights previously given to Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., for running bookstalls exclusively over an entire Railway or portions thereof, have, with effect from 1st August, 1960, been modified so that

(i) at stations where there are no bookstalls, others can be allotted bookstalls; and

(ii) even at stations where bookstalls exist, it is permissible to license philanthropic, charitable institutions like Rama-Krishna Mission, Sarvsewa Prakashan, Gita Press, etc., to sell books, periodicals, etc.

At stations where Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., have their bookstalls, they have the sole right to sell the books, periodicals, etc., at that station. This was modified in November, 1975 and now even at such stations where Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company have their bookstalls, it is permissible to allot bookstalls to others on new platforms which may be constructed/added after 1st January, 1976. Out of about 7056 stations on the Indian Railways, bookstalls have been provided at about 650 stations. Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Company have bookstalls at about 288 stations. At the remaining 362 stations, bookstall contracts are being held by about 230 other contractors.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Government had received a report regarding dispute between Northern Railway Vendors Cooperative Industrial (Service) Society Limited, Delhi, and Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company at Delhi Main Station.

(d) The main demands were for reinstatement of retrenched hawkers/vendors and fair emoluments to them. This dispute has since been settled amicably. Normal working of bookstalls was restored at Delhi Main Station with effect from 28th June, 1977.

Statement

(b) The following are the important features of the agreement between Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., (P) Ltd. (licensee) and the zonal Railway Administrations (Licensors):—

(1) The contract of M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co., has been renewed for a term of 9 years with effect from 1st January, 1976.

(2) The licensee shall pay a royalty of 2½ per cent per annum of the total sales turnover.

(3) The licensee shall have a good stock of books, newspapers, magazines, periodicals of all Indian Languages and and other European languages at the stations where they have the contract with the Railways.

(4) The licensor has a right to permit the sale at the stations specified, otherwise through the licensee's bookstall, periodicals, books, etc. published by non-profiteering institutions like Ramakrishna Mission, Sarva Seva Sangh, etc., for sale of other books, the licensee shall have the sole rights to sell at stations where he has the contract. The licensors have also the right to allot bookstalls to individual unemployed graduates and their Co-operatives/Partnerships/Associations on the new platforms coming up on and after 1st January, 1976 even at stations having bookstalls held by M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co.,

(5) The licensor shall not be liable for any loss or damage to the licensee's bookstall or other contents, from whatever causes such loss or damage may occur.

(6) The sale price of books and other literature shall not exceed the price charged for the same by booksellers

outside and the Administration has a right to check the price charge by the licensee.

(7) The licensor reserves the right to require the licensee to sell specified books or periodicals.

(8) The licensee shall keep adequate stock of publicity literature published by Publications Division of the Government of India.

(9) The licensee shall not close down or remove any of the stalls without the permission of the licensor.

(10) The licensor has the right of prohibiting sale or exhibition of any publication of an obscene or scurrilous nature and the decision of the licensor shall be final in this regard.

(11) The licensee shall be given certain passes for carrying on the business.

(12) The licensee shall observe all rules and regulations framed from time to time by the Administration in regard to the running of bookstalls.

(13) The licensee shall not assign, transfer, charge or dispose of any right or privilege conferred by the agreement without the consent of the licensor. He shall not sublet the contract allotted to him.

(14) The licensee shall pay electricity, municipal taxes etc., as fixed from time to time. The licensee is responsible for complying with all the laws of the land such as Payment of Wage Act, Hours of Employment Regulation Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc.

(15) The licensee shall pay a fair wage to the workmen. Fair wage shall mean wages paid for similar work in the neighbourhood.

(16) The licensee shall engage salesmen and hawkers of good behaviour and character and ensure satisfactory service.

(17) If the licensee commits any breach of the provisions of the contract or in the event of the licensee failing to discharge his obligation under the agreement in a manner satisfactory to the licensor, the licensor shall on giving three months notice in writing to the licensee have the right to determine this agreement without prejudice to the licensor's right to recover all arrears of amounts due.

Restoration of Benefit to Employees of Kharagpur and Khurda Division (South Eastern Railway)

3175. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to find out various types of advantages given to "loyal" workers in the various divisions of the railways during last emergency;

(b) if so, how many of such railway employees received favoured treatment and the nature of such treatment;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to restore the benefit to those workers who suffered on account of favoured treatment given to loyal workers; and

(d) if so, the number of such favoured treatment shown in the Kharagpur and Khurda division of the S.E. Railway and what steps have been taken to do justice to those workers who suffered on account of the benefit extended to these "loyal" workers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The scheme of awards to railway staff, who did not participate in the strike of May '74, was introduced in 1974. Its implementation was a continuing process. No special scheme of benefits or giving favoured treatment to such employees was instituted during the period of Emergency.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

कोटा-अजमेर होकर दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर गेज लाइन बिछाना

3176. **श्री एम० के० शारदा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा अजमेर होकर दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर गेज लाइन बिछाने की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Oil Fields in Gujarat

3177. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the oil fields in Gujarat, their present capacity and production;

(b) whether any new operation is being held; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In Gujarat oil fields, oil is produced from sandstone reservoirs. The Ankleshwar oil field is the biggest with light oil and high recovery factors. North Gujarat oil fields are small with thin reservoir sands and viscous oil. The Gujarat fields as a whole produce at present about 4.2 million tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). Besides certain secondary recovery operations in the existing fields, exploratory drilling for oil is presently being conducted at Dabka, Rupawati, Sanand, Jotana, Nandasan and Mehsana areas.

वीरमगाम-ओखा-पोरबन्दर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर खर्च

3178. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरी वीरमगाम-ओखा-पोरबन्दर मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर कुल कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) अब तक कितना कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा उसका ब्योरा क्या है और इस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई और कितना कार्य पूरा होना बाकी है ; और

(ग) लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) 1971 में 42.93 करोड़ रुपये की एक परियोजना की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी । तब से कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं और अब एक संशोधित अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) मई, 1976 तक वीरमगाम-पोरबन्दर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के काम में कुल मिलाकर 42 प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है । मार्च, 1977 तक इस परियोजना पर लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च हुई है । 400 हेक्टेयर में से 305 हेक्टयर जमीन का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है । 40 लाख घन मीटर में से 28 लाख घन मीटर मिट्टी डालने का कार्य, 85 में से 47 बड़े पुलों और 585 में से 482 छोटे पुलों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है ।

(ग) इ ; परियोजना के पूरा होने की निश्चित तिथि अभी बताना कठिन है ।

Extension of Railway lines in North-Eastern Region

3179. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to bring all the State-Capitals on the railway map of India is still under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, what steps his Ministry have taken to extend railway lines to Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Kohima, Agartala, Itanagar of North-Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The question of providing railway links for State Capitals and other important places in the country, wherever it is technically feasible, is under constant consideration.

(b) Surveys for the following railway lines have either been carried out or are in progress with a view to extending railway facilities to the States in the Northeastern Region mentioned in the Question:

(1) *Meghalaya*

(i) Jogighopa/Panchratna-Darangiri.

(ii) Gauhati-Barnihat.

(2) *Mizoram*

Lalaghat-Sairang.

(3) *Manipur*

Silchar-Jiribam.

(4) *Nagaland* (Kohima)

Amguri-Tuli.

(5) *Tripura* (Agartala)

Dharman gar-Kum arghat-Agartala-Sabroom.

(6) *Arunachal Pradesh* (Itanagar)

(i) Tiplin-Itanagar.

(ii) Balipara-Bhalukpong.

(iii) Murkong Selek-Passighat.

Monopoly of a Company over Advertisements in Cinema Houses

3180. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is almost a monopoly of a company advertisement in all the cinema houses of India;

(b) if so, the name of the company alongwith the names and addresses of the Directors;

(c) the details of complaints received by the Government against this Company and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether it is a fact that this Company made a big propaganda for the Congress party during Lok Sabha elections and refused to advertise for Janata Party; and

(e) what action Government propose to take to break the monopoly of this advertising company for cinema houses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of allegations having been made of monopoly of advertisements in all Cinema houses, and these have been made against M/s. Blaze Advertising Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. The names and addresses of the Directors of this company are as per statement annexed.

(c) Complaint is that no action had been taken on the allegation that M/s. Blaze Advertising Pvt. Ltd. was indulging in restrictive trade practices by executing sole agency agreements with a large number of theatres all over the country for exhibition of commercial slides and shorts on a monopoly basis.

(d) It is found that a sister concern of this company named M/s. Blazee Advertising (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi entered into an agreement with the All India Congress Committee, New Delhi for the exhibition of slides and short films and playing of discs in various cinema houses all over the country and carried out the same. The Department of Company Affairs has no information that the Company refused to advertise for the Janata Party. According to M/s. Blaze Advertising (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., it has exhibited slides on behalf of Janata Party in Delhi in five Cinema houses.

(e) The Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has already instituted an enquiry and their proceedings are pending.

Names and addresses of Directors as per the latest available information are as follows:—

	Name	Address
1	Miss Freni M. Variava	71, Embassy Apartments, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
2	Mrs. Silloo F. Variava	71, Embassy Apartments, Nepan Sea Road, Bombay-6.
3	Mr. Lalit M. Bijlani	'Adibaba' 16th Road, Santacruz (West), Bombay-54.
4	Mrs. Maya L. Bijlani .	'Adibaba', 16th Road, Santacruz (West), Bombay-54.

NOTES:

(1) Shri Mohan J. Bijlani ceased to be a Director w.e.f. 31-7-76, as he expired.

(2) Shri Fali M. Variava ceased to be a Director w.e.f. 10-7-77, as he expired.

(3) Shri Jagdish Chetandas Bhatia was appointed as Director of the company w.e.f. 25-10-1976 but he resigned as Director w.e.f. 1-3-1977.

Petroleum Crisis due to Strike by O and NGC and Koyali Refinery Employees

3181. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious petroleum crisis may hit the country this year due to the large scale strikes by the staff of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in many States and at Koyali Refinery;

(b) if so, to what extent these strikes have affected the petroleum industry in the country;

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to avoid strikes in these organisations; and

(d) whether the demands of the employees of all these organisations have been considered and whether any co-operative committee has been set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The strike by workers of Koyali Refinery took place on 11th May, 1977 and ended on 20th May, 1977. There was a token strike in ONGC in Assam for a day on 15-6-1977. Ther was another strike in the Central Workshop of ONGC at Baroda from 2-7-1977 to 4-7-1977. These strikes did not adversely affect the production of crude oil and gas. The Koyali Refinery was also kept running

at about 70 per cent capacity during the strike period. These strikers did not create any serious crisis.

(c) Managements try to resolve industrial disputes through negotations with the recognised unions. If such negotiations do not succeed, managements follow the machinery prescribed for disposal of such disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(d) The demands raised by the recognised union of Koyali Refinery have been considered. Negotiations with the recognised union in ONGC are continuing. Though no cooperative committees have been constituted bilateral discussions are held whenever necessary.

Setting up of High Court in Goa, Daman and Diu

3182. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a strong demand from the people of Goa, Daman and Diu for setting up a full fledged High Court in that territory; and

(b) steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) There have been some demands in the past for setting up a full-fledged High Court in Goa, Daman and Diu. However, in August, 1975 the Goa Administration informed the Government of India that they were not in favour of setting up either an independent High Court or a permanent Bench of a neighbouring High Court for that territory. In June, 1976 a proposal was received from the Chief Minister, Goa, Daman & Diu that the territory may be provided with a Bench of a High Court of a neighbouring State preferably Maharashtra.

(b) Since the Goa Administration did not recommend a full-fledged High Court for the Union Territory, no steps have been taken in this regard.

Exploratory Drilling in Diamond Harbour

3183. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC will undertake the "deepest ever" off-shore exploratory drilling when it spuds the Diamond Harbour (24 Parganas district West Bengal) well No. 1 Sarisa, five kilometers from Diamond Harbour;

(b) if so, whether the exploratory drilling has already started; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Diamond Harbour well No. 1 is an on-shore well with projected depth of 5500 metres. This, however, will not be the deepest ever well as it is already proposed to drill a well at Puranpur in U.P. to a depth of 6000 mts.

(b) and (c). A new American rig ARMCO 1320-M has been erected at the site and civil construction work completed. The drilling is likely to commence in August/September, 1977.

रेलवे बोर्ड में हिन्दी के लिए सदस्य की नियुक्ति

3184. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड में हिन्दी के लिये सदस्य नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है

(ख) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, जो हिन्दी कार्य के प्रभारी हैं, किसी अन्य विभाग से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं अथवा उनकी नियुक्ति संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से की गई है ;

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड में वरिष्ठ पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये सामान्यतया क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है और किन-किन ऐसे उच्च पदों के लिये प्रक्रिया में अन्तर किया गया ; और

(घ) सामान्य नियम न अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं और भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों द्वारा की गई गैर-कानूनी नियुक्तियों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अन्य रूप से हिन्दी के काम के लिए प्रशासनिक ग्रेड में केवल दो पद हैं। एक पद निदेशक, राजभाषा का है और दूसरा पद संयुक्त निदेशक, राजभाषा का है। इन दोनों पदों को भरने के लिये भर्ती के विशिष्ट नियम हैं जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श करके बनाये गये हैं। सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, जब तक इन पदों को नियमित ढंग से नहीं भर दिया जाता, तब तक सरकार को दिये गये अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत इन पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियां करने की अनुमति है। तदनुसार, निदेशक राजभाषा का पद इस समय आकाशवाणी के एक अधिकारी द्वारा भरा गया है जिनके पास अपेक्षित अर्हताएं हैं। नियमित रूप से नियुक्ति होने तक, राज सरकार से एक अन्य अधिकारी भी लिया गया है जो संयुक्त निदेशक, राजभाषा के पद पर कार्यरत है।

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड में वरिष्ठ पद, जिनमें तकनीकी तथा अन्य सचिवालय पद भी शामिल हैं, विभिन्न रेल सेवा संवर्गों के उपयुक्त वरिष्ठता और योग्यता रखने वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा तथा रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करके भरे जाते हैं। अनेक संवर्ग बाहय पदों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनमें भर्ती इस प्रयोजन के लिये विनिर्दिष्ट भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है, जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है, सरकार के अनुमोदन से तदर्थ नियुक्तियां कर दी जाती हैं। इस प्रकार की गयी सभी तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की सूचना संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को दे दी जाती है।

(घ) स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया से किसी प्रकार हटा नहीं गया है। निदेशक, राजभाषा के पद के लिए चयन को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा) का पद राज्य सरकार के एक अधिकारी को स्थानान्तरित करके अस्थायी रूप से तदर्थ आधार पर भर दिया गया था। इस पद के लिए भर्ती के नियमों की अब पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ परामर्श करके जैसे ही इन्हें अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा, इस पद को नियमित आधार पर भर दिया जायेगा।

मतदान अनिवार्य करने का प्रस्ताव

3185. **श्री उग्रसेन** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा, राज्यों की विधान सभाओं, स्थानीय निकायों आदि के लिये मतदान अनिवार्य करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मतदान में भाग न लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को कोई दंड देने की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शांति भूषण) : (क) ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

3186. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उर्वरक कारखाने अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं :

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है ;

(ग) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों की कीमतों में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है और मांग की अपेक्षा उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बहुत कम है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1976-77 में नाइट्रोजन और फोस्फेट दोनों के कुल उत्पादन तथा क्षमता के उपयोग में अधिक सुधार हुआ है।

देश में उर्वरक संयंत्रों को मुख्य रूप से निम्न लिखित श्रेणियों में रखा जा सकता है :-

(i) निर्माण सम्बन्धी कठिनाई से सम्बन्धित पुराने संयंत्र।

(ii) स्थिर संयंत्र।

(iii) नये संयंत्र।

श्रेणी (i) के संयंत्र अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता के लगभग उत्पादन करने में भी समर्थ नहीं है क्योंकि प्लांट बहुत पुराने हो जाने और उपस्करणों अथवा उपयुक्त प्रकार की सम्भरण सामग्री की कमी, दोषपूर्ण डिजाइन और उपकरणों और कुछ संयंत्रों के कुछ खण्डों में अप्रचलित प्रौदयोगिकी जैसे कुछ अन्य निर्माण संबंधी तकनीकी कठिनाइयों के कारण उनमें क्षमता के बराबर उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता है।

श्रेणी (ii) के संयंत्र अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता तक उत्पादन करने में समर्थ हैं बशर्ते कि उनको आवश्यक कच्चा माल उपलब्ध हो। इस संयंत्रों में क्षमता का उपयोग अधिकतम हुआ है।

श्रेणी (iii) में नए संयंत्र शामिल हैं जिनको उत्पादन के प्रथम वर्ष में प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयां होती हैं जो उत्पादन स्थिर करने में कम से कम दो वर्षों का समय लेते हैं।

सरकार का यह निरन्तर प्रयास रहा है कि कठिनाइयों का पता लगाकर इन पर काबू पाने के लिए प्रतिस्थापन नवीकरण एवं बाधा निवारण की योजनाओं द्वारा आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपायों से क्षमता का अधिकतम उपयोग किया जाए।

(ग) और (घ). गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों के मूल्य नहीं बढ़े हैं इसके विपरीत इस अवधि के दौरान अनेक बार उन में कटौती करने के लिए पुनरीक्षण किया गया है।

पोटाश की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्णरूप से आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है क्योंकि देश में पोटाश का उत्पादन नहीं किया जाता है।

1975-76 और 1976-77 में उवरकों का अनुमानित खपत और उत्पादन के आंकड़ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(लाख मी० टन में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन		खपत	
	एन	पी	एन	पी
1975-76	15.35	3.20	20.32	4.45
1976-77	19.0	4.80	24.77	6.7

नाइट्रोजनस और फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के बारे में मांग का पर्याप्त भाग देशी उत्पादन से पूरा किया जाता है और देशी उपलब्धता और मांग के बीच में अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित आयात द्वारा प्रबन्ध किया जाता हैं।

देशी उपलब्धता और उर्वरकों के लिए मांग के बीच अन्तर को कम करने के लिए नए उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए एक बड़े कार्यक्रम का भी कार्यान्वय किया जा रहा है।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को पैट्रोल पम्पों और गैस एजेन्सियों का आवंटन

3187. **श्री महीलाल** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में भारतीय तेल निगम ने देश भर में प्रत्येक शहर में कुल कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को पैट्रोल, डीजल पम्पों और कुकिंग गैस की अलग अलग कितनी एजेन्सियां दी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पैट्रोल, डीजल पम्पों और गैस की एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को दी गई और आवेदन पत्र अभी विचारधीन पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि जब तक आरक्षित कोटा पूरा नहीं हो जाता, तब तक उपर्युक्त एजेन्सियां केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजाति के युवकों को ही दी जायें ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). अक्तूबर 1969 तक इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (आई० ओ० सी०) वाणिज्यिक विचारधाराओं पर अपनी एजेंसियां दे रहा था। नवम्बर 1969 में ये नीति बदल दी गई थी और आई० ओ० सी० की डीलरशिप एजेंसियां निम्न आय वर्ग परिवारों से सम्बन्धित बेरोजगार स्नातकों/इंजीनियरों आदि को दी जाती थी। यह नीति नवम्बर 1971 तक चलती रही। दिसम्बर 1971 में हुए युद्ध के पश्चात इस नीति का अतिक्रमण किया गया और एक ऐसी नीति खोज निकाली गई जिसके द्वारा आई० ओ० सी० की डिलरशिप और एजेंसियां अपंग प्रतिरक्षा कार्मिकों, युद्ध में मृत सैनिकों की विधवाओं, युद्ध में मारे गये अथवा गुमशुदा सैनिकों के आश्रितों और

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुनर्वास महानिदेशक की सिफारिश पर दी जाती थीं। इस योजना को 1-2-1975 से अस्थगित कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को एजेंसियां प्रदान करने की आई० ओ० सी० की कोई नीति नहीं थी। 1-1-1974 से लागू अपनी नीति के अनुसार आई० ओ० सी० अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये ('ख' स्थान के केन्द्रों को छोड़ कर अपनी 25% एजेंसियां आरक्षित कर रहा है। 31-3-1977 की यथास्थिति के अनुसार आई० ओ० सी० ने 1-1-1974 से अब तक खोले गये नये 49 बिक्री केन्द्रों में से 19 'क' स्थान वाले फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र पैट्रोल और डीजल पम्प) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को दी हैं। इसी प्रकार से नई खाना पकाने की गैस की 71 एजेंसियों में से (ऐसी एजेंसियों को छोड़कर जिन्हें उप-वितरकशिप से वितरक शिप में बदल दी गयी और पुनर्वास महा निदेशालय के नामितों को आवंटित की गई) 18 एजेंसियां इस अवधि के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को दी गई थी। अत: आई० ओ० सी० अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों।जनजातियों के लिये निर्धारित आरक्षण के अनुसरण में उन्हें एजेंसियों के आवंटन को सुनिश्चित कर सका है।

Bribing of voters in Sathankulam Assembly Constituency in Tamil Nadu ..

3188. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in recent Assembly elections in Tamil Nadu, some of the contestants in Sathankulam Assembly Constituency in Tirunelveli District, indulged in large scale bribing of voters;

(b) if so, whether some of the persons involved in the bribing were caught and handed over to the police but were later on let out on the plea that it is a non-cognizable offence under the Penal Code even though the offence was triable by a First Class Magistrate; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Penal Code to make such an offence a cognizable offence to put an end to such malpractices of influencing the voters by the contestants?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has received a complaint that one of the contesting candidates had distributed money to the voters. The Chief Electoral Officer, Tamil Nadu, has been asked by the Election Commission to enquire into the allegation and send a report. The report is still awaited.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Double Railway Line for Sealdah Bongaon and Bandel Katwa

3189. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start work on doubling the Sealdah-Bongaon and Bandel Katwa lines soon; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). While there is no proposal to double the Bandel-Katwa section, as regards doubling a portion of Sealdah-Bongaon section, the matter is under correspondence with the Ministry of Finance regarding financial arrangements.

Construction of over-bridges at level crossings in Itarsi

3190. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the frequent road traffic hold-ups in Itarsi an important commercial centre of Madhya Pradesh, the construction of over bridges at two level crossings in the town was sanctioned by Government more than ten years ago;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in the implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Only one proposal for the construction of a road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 1 at km 745|14-15 on Itarsi-Bhopal Section was included in the Railway's Works Programme in 1965-66.

(b) The work was not taken up.

(c) The State Government had to construct a road diversion before the work could be taken up. They were unable to do so for a very long time. Meanwhile, the State Government came up with another proposal in 1970 for the construction of another road overbridge at km 746|1-2 on Itarsi-Jabalpur Section. Due to the proximity of the two proposed road overbridges, it was decided to have a common approach at Hoshangabad end and the scheme drawn up earlier for the road overbridge was given up and a fresh scheme common to both the road overbridges was required to be prepared. Under the circumstances, the earlier proposal for the road overbridge in lieu of the level crossing at km 745|14-15, on Itarsi-Bhopal Section, was deleted from the Railway's Work Programme.

A fresh scheme for the construction of the above two road overbridges has since been prepared, and the same is presently under examination.

Supply of Indane Gas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3191. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to supply Indane Cooking gas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) whether Government propose to tap natural gas from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Due to limited availability of LPC, Indian Oil Corporation has no plan to introduce Indane gas in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the present.

(b) Besides geological survey onshore, seismic and magnetic surveys have been carried out in the Andaman-Nicobar shelf area. Whether or not there are natural gas deposits in the Islands would be known after exploratory drilling is carried out at selected places.

बम्बई से फिरोजपुर तक चलने वाली पंजाब मेल गाड़ी

3192. श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई से फिरोजपुर तक चलने वाली 37 अप पंजाब मेल सप्ताह में दो या तीन बार तीन तीन घंटे लेट आती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गाड़ी का ठीक समय पर आना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं। बम्बई वी० टी०–फिरोजपुर पंजाब मेल (37 अप) मई में 29 दिन और जून में 28 दिन समय पर फिरोजपुर पहुंची।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Elections to State Assemblies

3193. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of mishappenings and impersonation, separately State-wise as also the number of tendered votes and challenged votes separately. State-wise during the recent election to State Assemblies; and

(b) how do these figures compare with those of 1971 elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उर्वरक की प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत

3194. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित यूरिया तथा अन्य उर्वरकों की 31 मार्च, 1977 को प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत क्या थी तथा इस समय किसानों को उन्हें किस मूल्य पर दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) भारत में उर्वरकों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है तथा इससे देश की कितनी आवश्यकता पूरी होती है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र कारखानों में यूरिया और फास्फेटिक उर्वरक की प्रति टन उत्पादन लागत एक संयंत्र से दूसरे संयंत्र में प्रयोग की गई संभरण सामग्री, अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया, संयंत्र की स्थिति, स्थान, उपयोगिताओं आदि की लागत जैसे पहलुओं पर आधारित होने के कारण भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

तीन मुख्य नाइट्रोजनसं उर्वरक अर्थात् यूरिया, कैल्शियम अमोनियम नीट्रेट और अमोनियम सल्फेट के फुटकर मूल्य सावधिक रूप से नियंत्रित हैं। इस समय उनके मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

	रुपये प्रति मी० टन
यूरिया	1650
कैल्शियम अमोनियम	1015
अमोनियम सल्फेट	935 (50 कि.ग्रा. 925 (100 कि० ग्रा०)

फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के मूल्य सांविधिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। तथापि, मार्च 1976 से प्रचलित मूल्य समर्थन योजना की शर्तों में कम्पलैक्स फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की अधिकतम बिक्री मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं। अब विद्यमान मूल्य विवरण 1 में दिए गए हैं। विभिन्न संयंत्रों द्वारा निर्मित सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट के मूल्य, उस नियम, जिसका सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया है, के अनुसार फर्टिलाइजर एसोशियेशन आफ इण्डिया द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

(ख) पोटाश की सारी की सारी आवश्यकताएं आयात द्वारा पूरी की जाती हैं क्योंकि देश में पोटाश का उत्पादन नहीं होता है।

1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन और खपत के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(लाख मी० टनों में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन		खपत	
	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
1975–76	15.35	3.20	20.32	4.45
1976–77	19.00	4.80	24.77	6.70

1977–78 के दौरान नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्रमशः 22 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन और 7.2 लाख मी० टन फास्फेट है। 1977–78 के दौरान 31.30 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन, 8.71 लाख मी० टन फास्फेट और 4.10 लाख मी० टन पोटाश की कृषि संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान है।

देशी उपलब्धता और नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं के बीच में अन्तर को पूरा करके के लिए अपेक्षित आयात की व्यवस्थाएं की जाती हैं।

विवरण

कम्पनी का नाम	उत्पाद	8-2-77 से सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित अधिकतम मूल्य	निर्माताओं द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया वास्तविक मूल्य
उर्वरक तथा रसायन ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड	16:20:0	1860	1700
	20:20:0	2080	1845
इंडियन फरमार्ज फर्टिलाईज़र को-आपरेटिव लिमिटेड	10:26:26	2020	1990
	12:32:16	2220	2220
	22:22:11	2100	2100
	24:24:0	2080	2080
मद्रास फर्टिलाईज़र लिमिटेड	17:17:17	1810	1810
	14:28:14	2660	1950
	24:24:0	2100	2045
जुआरी एग्रो कैमिकल्ज़ लिमिटेड	28:28:0	2340	2340
	19:19:19	2020	2020
कारमेंडल फर्टिलाईज़र लिमिटेड	28:28:0	2500	2340
	14:35:14	2230	2230
ई आई डी पेरी	16:20:0	1700	1700
	18:9:0	1320	1320
गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाईज़र कम्पनी लिमिटेड	19:5: 19:5:0	1820	1820
	18:46:0	2120*	2120*
फर्टिलाईज़र कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	15:15:15	1520	1520
	20:20:0	1880	1760

* 2210 गुजरात राज्य से बाहर ।

दिल्ली में गैस एजेंसियां

3195. **श्री सुरेंद्र सिकम** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गैस की कितनी ऐजेंसियां हैं और ऐजसियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कितना वेतन दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) जनवरी, 1975 के बाद गैस की कितनी ऐजेंसियां आबंटित की गई ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) दिल्ली में खाना पकाने की गैस के विभिन्न कंपनियों के 58 वितरक हैं। इन वितरकों के पास काम करने वाले कर्मचारी किसी तेल कंपनी के कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। ऐसे कर्मचारी वितरकों द्वारा स्वयं नियुक्त किये गये हैं। उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार इनमें से अधिकांश को प्रतिमाह 175 से 350 रुपये तक वेतन दिया जाता है।

(ख) 1975 से अब तक इस क्षेत्र में तेल कंपनियों द्वारा 21 नये वितरकों की नियुक्ति की गई।

Off-shore drilling contracts given to American Consortia

3196. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two American Consortia which were given off-shore drilling contracts in 1974 will stop oil exploration by the end of 1977; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any alternative plan for oil exploration in that area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The two American Consortia, namely Natomas-Carlsberg Group and Reading and Bates Group, have given notice effective from 1st August, 1977 to terminate their contracts for oil exploration in off-shore West Bengal-Orissa and off-shore Kutch.

(b) The results of the surveys and drilling carried out by the two American Group of Companies in Bengal-Orissa and Kutch offshore areas are being evaluated by the ONGC on which would depend the question of further oil exploration in these areas.

एस० ए० सेविग्स एण्ड फाइनेंसिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पटना

3197. **श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एस० ए० सेविंस एण्ड फाइनेंसिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड (रजिस्ट्रेशन न० 1128 1974-75) पटना (बिहार) में केवल वही लोग शेयरहोल्डर हैं जो इसकी पहली प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी में शेयरहोल्डर थे ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी की 110 शाखाए हैं जो समूचे देश में फैली हुई हैं और इनमें 2200 व्यक्ति काम करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इन सभी कर्मचारियों को शेयरहोल्डर बना

दिया गया है परन्तु अभी तक किसी को शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो क्या सरकार का गैर-कानूनी तरीके से चल रही इस कम्पनी के मामलों की जांच कराने का विचार है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शांति भूषण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ). शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि जो शेयर राशि प्राप्त की गई थी उसका लेखा नहीं रखा गया था तथा अपने कर्मचारी शेयरधारियों को शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिये गये जिसकी जांच की जा रही है?

Collision between Goods Train and Anuppur-Chirimiri Passenger Train

3198. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 26th June, 1977, a goods train collided with Anuppur-Chirimiri Passenger train on Bilaspur-Kamji Section of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof;

(c) the causes of the accident; and

(d) compensation paid to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes. The accident occurred at Anuppur station.

(b) In this accident no one was killed. However, 7 persons sustained injuries.

(c) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, has held his statutory inquiry into this accident. His report is awaited.

(d) No compensation has been paid as no claim for compensation under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 has been received so far from the victims of this train accident. On the basis of the verdict of the Court of the *Ex-officio* Claims Commissioner, payments will be arranged by the Railway Administration.

Lathi Charge at Agra Fort Station

3199. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lathi charge was made on 21st June, 1977 at Agra Fort Station on passengers seated in a second class unreserved compartment of 5 Up Ahmedabad Express and their baggage thrown out ten minutes before the departure time of the train in order to get the compartment vacated;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and the nature of their injuries; and

(c) what action has been taken against the railway staff and the policemen responsible for this high-handedness?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes.

(b) 6 persons sustained minor injuries including 3 GRP personnel.

(c) No action has been taken against any railway staff as none was found to have acted in a high handed manner in this incident. However, S.O. GRP, one Hd. Constable and 4 Constables are reported to have been suspended on the same date.

Shifting of Western Railway Headquarters to Dahod

3200. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to shift the Headquarters of Western Railway from Bombay to Dahod as Dahod is centrally situated in Western Railway; and

(b) if so, when the proposal will be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मुरेना जिला मुख्यालय में ऊपरी पुल

3201. **श्री छविराम अर्गल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965–66 में मुरेना जिला मुख्यालय के रेलवे क्रासिंग पर एक ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पुल पर रेलवे विभाग तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अलग-अलग कितना खर्च किया जाना था ;

(ग) रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण अब तक न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार जनता की आवागमन की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए अब इस ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) मुरेना-महागांव रोड पर मध्य रेलवे के मुरेना स्टेशन के निकट वर्तमान समपार सं० 450 के बदले एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव रेलों के 1965–66 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था।

(ख) उस समय तैयार किये गये प्राक्कलन और उस समय लागू विभाजन के नियमों के अनुसार रेलवे को लागत का 1.98 लाख रुपये का हिस्सा वहन करना अपेक्षित था।

राज्य सरकार की जो लागत वहन करना है उसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) उक्त प्रस्ताव रेलों के 1965–66 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिये जाने के पश्चात अप्रैल 1967 में राज्य सरकार से इस आशय का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ कि सड़क ऊपरी पुल बन जाने के बाद समपार को भी बनाये रखा जाये जो मौजूदा परिपाटी के विरुद्ध था। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सड़क पुल की समूची लागत राज्य सरकार को वहन करनी थी। रेलवे द्वारा अप्रैल 1968 में तदनुसार प्राक्कलन में संशोधन किया गया और स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास भेज दिया गया। राज्य सरकार ने जुलाई 1969 में सूचित किया कि मुरना पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव फिलहाल स्थगित कर दिया जाये। अतः यह प्रस्ताव रेलों के निर्माण कार्यक्रम से निकाल दिया गया। राज्य सरकार से इस प्रस्ताव के पुनः उठाये जाने के लिए अभी तक कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) इस संबंध में रेलवे तभी आगे कार्रवाई कर सकती है जबकि राज्य सरकार से इस वचन के साथ कि वह मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार लागत का अपना हिस्सा वहन करेगी, एक पक्का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो जाय।

Census of Road and Rail Traffic at Unmanned Level Crossings

3202. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Railways last undertake the census of road and rail traffic at unmanned level crossings;

(b) how many unmanned level crossings were found to be in need of manning as per the census;

(c) how many such unmanned crossings were provided with proper manning; and

(d) what is the position with respect to the others?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) It is a continuous process and the census at each unmanned level crossing is conducted once in five years, the dates varying from level crossing to level crossing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the past five years from 1971-72 to 1975-76, 234 unmanned level crossing were converted into manned level crossings.

(d) For level crossings where, as a result of census, manning is found necessary action is being taken by the Zonal Railways to man the same on a programmed basis, in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Survey for Railway Line from Khamgaon Chikhli to Jalna (District Buldana)

3203. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey had been conducted and work was begun on the railway line from Khamgaon Chikhli to Jalna (district Buldana) in Maharashtra in 1929;

(b) whether earth had been laid up to 30-40 miles and metal had also been brought for the construction of the railway line, if so, the cost thereof; and

(c) the reasons for which the work on the railway line had been suspended?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). A survey for Khamgaon-Chikhli-Jalna line was carried out in 1900 and earthwork for the same was also taken up as famine relief measure. The work was subsequently abandoned. Several surveys for the line have been carried out since then, the last one being for Khamgaon-Chikhli section of the line in 1933-34. The project was sanctioned but was again abondoned in 1935 on account of its unremunerative character.

Drilling in Jwalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh

3204. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling work is going on in Jwalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the work so far done?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The well at Jwalamukhi has been drilled upto the projected depth of 1000 metres. Steps have been taken for production testing and results can be expected only after the production testing is over.

Court Injunction order obtained by Station Superintendent, Allahabad

3205. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the posting of the present Station Superintendent at Allahabad was arranged under the influence of the then Minister for Railways although there were other senior persons whose names were already on the panel;

(b) whether in order to ensure justice to other senior subordinates whose names were already on the panel, orders were issued transfering the Station Superintendent from that post;

(c) whether the Station Superintendent has obtained injunction order from the Court; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter to get the temporary injunction vacated by the Court at Allahabad.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). The present incumbent of the post of Station Superintendent, Allahabad, was promoted in November, 1974 on ad-hoc basis till replacement by a duly selected person. After selection, an empanelled person was posted in March 1976 but he proceeded on leave. Meanwhile, instructions were received by the Railway Administration from the Special Assistant to the then Minister for Railways, on behalf of the Minister, not to dislodge the ad-hoc incumbent. On finalisation of another panel of Station Superintendents in April 1977, another empanelled person was posted replacing the person who had been continuing on ad-hoc basis from 1974 but this posting order could not be implemented as the latter got a stay order from the court of Munsif, Allahabad. The stay order was contested by the Administration but the court has restrained the Administration from reducing the particular individual in rank, grade and scale of the present post till disposal of the suit. The suit filed by him is being contested and the Railway Administration is making every effort to get the injunction vacated.

Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Limited, Allahabad

3206. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total membership and share capital of Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Limited, Allahabad;

(b) whether the Society consists of "actual workers" employed for performing parcels and goods handling works allotted to them by the Eastern and Northern Railways;

(c) the details of profits earned by the Society during the last three years; and

(d) if so, whether profits made by the Society were distributed amongst the workers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Total membership 354

Share Capital Rs. 1708

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The details of the profits earned by the Cooperative Society and its distribution are not available with the Railway Administration as the Society is an autonomous body whose control rests with the Cooperative Department of the States concerned.

Goods/Parcels Handling Contracts Awarded to Labour Cooperative Societies on Northern Railway

3207. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Goods/Parcels handling contracts awarded to Labour Co-operative Societies on the Northern Railway together with average monthly payment made to individual society for each separate contract during last three years;

(b) whether licensed porters contracts have been awarded to Co-operative Societies or Contractors on the Northern Railway;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that action of the Northern Railway to allot and/or to extend licensed porters contracts was/is against the 'decasualization scheme'; and

(e) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-669/77].

(b) No, except at Allahabad Railway station.

(c) The contract is held by M|s. Railway Station Porters Co-operative Labour Contract Society Limited, Allahabad.

(d) M/s. Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Limited, Allahabad, being a cooperative society of the porters working at Allahabad station, the decausualisation scheme was not extended to this station.

(e) The question of introducing the decasualisation scheme at this station is under consideration.

Extension of Ujjain-Guna Passenger Train

3208. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend Ujjain-Guna passenger train upto Bina and upto Nagda as a fast train; and

(b) if so, the time expected to be taken in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Express train from Delhi to Indore

3209. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to introduce an Express train from Delhi to Indore *via* Bina-Guna and Maksi is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when the train is expected to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Divorce or Judicial Separation in Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi

3210. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases regarding divorce or judicial separation which were filed more than 5 years ago i.e. before July, 1972, are pending disposal in Tis Hazari Courts of Delhi;

(b) whether it is imperative to dispose of these cases within six months of their filing in the court; and

(c) whether old cases are lying in the court, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to expedite their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) 14 cases.

(b) No. Sir. However, in cases covered by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, as amended by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, and the Special Marriage Act, 1954, as amended by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, the Court is required to endeavour to conclude the trial within six months from the date of service of the notice of the petition on the respondent.

(c) Some old cases are pending in the Courts. It is primarily for the High Court to take steps for expediting disposal of these cases. The Delhi High Court has earmarked one Additional District Judge wholly for these cases. Besides, 11 Additional District Judges also deal with such cases in addition to other work.

Setting up of Captive Power Plants

3211. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of acute power shortages resulting in loss of production, Government have considered the question of setting up of captive power plants at each of the fertilizer units; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Some of the fertilizer units have been experiencing power cuts/fluctuations/voltage dips/interruptions on a recurring basis over the past few years. Besides, affecting production, power fluctuations/interruptions could also cause damage to plant and equipment. In view of these considerations, some of the fertilizer units have already taken up the implementation of captive power units and some other units have proposed the setting up of captive power units so as to protect critical plant and equipment. These are under active consideration.

Import of Pipes for New Pipeline Projects

3212. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for importing large quantities of pipes for the new pipeline projects;

(b) what is the cost of pipes being imported for the Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali-Mathura pipeline project; and

(c) the details of efforts made to get supplies from indigenous sources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Only such pipes of specified quality and sizes, as are not manufactured indigenously, are being imported for the new pipeline projects.

(b) and (c). The cost of pipes being imported for the Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali section of the crude oil pipeline project is about Rs. 14.17 crores.

The Rourkela Steel Plant is the only manufacturer of pipes of API quality required for the pipeline project Supply of nearly 13,200 MTs of 18" diameter pipes for the Viramgam-Koyali Section has been made by Hindustan Steel Plant (HSL). Orders have been placed with HSL for 87,000 MT of 24" pipes for the Viramgam-Mathura Section. The delivery has to be completed by March 1979. If HSL is not able to keep upto this delivery schedule, certain quantity of pipes will be required to be imported for this Section also. This will be decided in consultation with HSL.

Oil Exploration in Jaiselmer Area

3213. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to stop oil exploration work in the Jaiselmer area;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the results of the work carried on so far and the prospects of finding oil in the region capable of commercial exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Except for a small gas find at Manhera Tibba, which was not of commercial significance, no hydrocarbons have so far been found in Rajasthan. Drilling there is being temporarily suspended for reinterpretation of the available data, on which would depend the future course of action.

Dieselisation of Trains Running on Mangalore-Trivandrum Section

3214. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the heavy rush of passengers in the Mangalore-Trivandrum section of Southern Railway;

(b) whether Government propose to dieselise the trains in this section and include more compartments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) other steps Government propose to take to increase the convenience of passengers there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) An analysis of occupation of 29/30 Mangalore-Trivandrum Malabar Express and 47/48 Cannanore-Trivandrum Express has shown that these trains are overcrowded on certain sections.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Arrangements are being made to augment the loads of 29/30 Malabar Express and 47/48 Cannanore-Trivandrum Express by two and one second class coaches respectively.

मध्य-प्रदेश में रेल लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण/निर्माण

3215. **श्री राघव जी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत तीन वर्षों में किन-किन रेल लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया ;

(ख) उनमें से सरकार का विचार किन रेल लाइनों का निर्माण करने का है ; और

(ग) किन नई लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण कार्य अभी चल रहा है?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित नयी लाइनों आमान-परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं के लिए सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे :–

(1) रायपुर-धमतरी छोटी लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना।

(2) ढल्ली राजहरा से जगदलपुर तक नयी बड़ी लाइन।

(3) महोबा से खजुराहो तक नयी लाइन।

(4) हिरढ़ागढ़ से घोड़ाडोंगरी तक नयी लाइन।

(5) रतलाम से बांसवाड़ा तक नयी लाइन।

(6) कोरबा से रांची तक नयी लाइन।

(ख) हिरदागढ़–घोड़ाडोंगरी लाइन के हिरदागढ़–दमुआ भाग के निर्माण के संबंध में अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो चुका है। अन्य रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के काम को शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) इस समय जबलपुर–गोंदिया लाइन का आमान परिवर्तन करके इसे बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

Decision to introduce decasualisation Scheme

3216. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken by the Railway Board to introduce decasualisation scheme for licensed porters at stations over Indian Railways;

(b) if so, whether this scheme has been implemented at all railway stations over Northern Railway and other Zonal Railways; and

(c) the details of stations over Northern Railway and other Zonal Railways where this scheme has not been implemented so far with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes, except at Allahabad Jn. station on the Northern Railway, where a Cooperative Society of the porters, M/s. Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Limited, Allahabad, is functioning. The question of introducing decasualisation scheme at this station is under consideration of the Railway Administration.

Congress M.L.As. appointed as High Court Judges

3218. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of present High Court Judges who at any time before their appointment as judges were Congress M.L.As.;

(b) the years in which and the name of the State of which each of them was M.L.A.; and

(c) the date of appointment of each of them as a High Court Judge and the name of the High Court of which the appointment was made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available with Government. In view of the position given to judges of the High Courts in the constitution and of the policy

of the Government to maintain the dignity of their office, Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served in collecting such information.

नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित रूप से खपाया जाना

3219. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है और इन नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित रूप से खपाने के लिये विचाराधीन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ।

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते): भारतीय रेलों पर इस समय लगभग 2.5 लाख नैमित्तिक श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं। भारतीय रेलों पर चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों की सभी रिक्तियां इस समय अपेक्षित छान-बीन के पश्चात सामान्यतया नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों में से ही भरी जा रही हैं।

हाड़ौती क्षेत्र में रेल यात्रियों की तालाशी

3220. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के हाड़ौती क्षेत्र (कोटा, बूंदी, झालावाड़) में रेलगाड़ी में चढ़ने वाले मुसाफिर के पास अफीम तलाश करने के नाम पर आये दिन उनकी तलाशी ली जाती है ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस मैन कभी कभी बिना वर्दी के और बिना बैज लगाये तलाशी लेते हैं ;

(ग) क्या पुलिस यात्रियों की तलाशी लेते समय सामान को इधर उधर बिखेर देती है और यात्रियों को उनके परिवारों के समक्ष डांटती डपटती है ; और

(घ) तलाशी लेने के नियम क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते): (क) आबकारी विभाग के अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी अफीम ले जाने के सन्देह में कभी कभी यात्रियों की जांच-पड़ताल करते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता की विभिन्न व्यवस्थाओं के साथ पठित अफीम अधिनियम की धारा 15 की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत कानून के अनुसार ये तलाशियां ली जाती हैं।

Demand by O&NGC Staff Association for Probe into excesses during Emergency

3221. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Staff Association to probe into the excesses committed during emergency; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government therto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A telegram was received from the Officers' Association to probe into the excesses committed during the emergency. However, no detail was given about the alieged excesses. Representatives of the Associations met me on June 22, 1977 when I advised them to bring specific cases, if any, to my notice for appropriate action.

Articles sold by Hawkers in Trains

3222. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of hawkers sell articles in the running trains on almost all the routes in the country;

(b) whether they have been issued licences to do so;

(c) whether surprise checks are conducted by the railway authorities to see that unhygienic articles are not sold; and

(d) if so, how many persons have been prosecuted for selling such articles?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, on certain routes.

(b) No, hawking in trains is not permitted.

(c) Yes, surprise checks are conducted to stop unauthorised hawking on the trains.

(d) During the year 1976-77, 11,457 unauthorised hawkers selling various articles were prosecuted.

पेयजल की व्यवस्था रहित रेलवे स्टेशन

3223. श्री राघव जी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रेलवे स्टेशनों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उनमें से ऐसे स्टेशन कितने हैं जहां पर पेयजल की अभी तक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रीष्म ऋतु में गाड़ियों पर यात्रियों को पानी पिलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त अस्थायी पानी वाले नियुक्त किये जाते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने स्टेशनों पर यह व्यवस्था की जाती है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते): (क) 1-4-76 को देश में हाल्टों को छोड़ कर रेलवे स्टेशनों की कुल संख्या 7056 है। इन सभी स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) गर्मी के मौसम में जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है अतिरिक्त अस्थाई पानी वालों की नियुक्ति कर के यात्रियों को पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के वर्तमान प्रबन्ध को सुदृढ़ कर दिया जाता है ।

(ग) इस गर्मी के मौसम में 3737 स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त पानी वाले नियुक्त किये गये हैं

Electrification of Adra-Kharagpur line (South Eastern Railway)

3224. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or project for electrification of the railway track between Adra and Kharagpur in the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, by what time the work is likely to start and the likely time for completion of the work; and

(c) what are the reasons that this track is left out so far in so far as the electrification of the railway track is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Traffic density on the Adra-Kharagpur section is too low to qualify the section for electrification, which is capital intensive. Therefore, the investment in the project is not considered financially justified.

Conversion of Bankura and Rai Nagar Line into Broad Gauge Line (South Eastern Railway)

3225. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision is being taken or likely to be taken in connection with the conversion of the narrow gauge railway line between Bankura and Rai Nagar in the South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether there is a proposal for extension of the rail line from Rai Nagar to Tarkeshwar in Eastern Railway at the time of the conversion as referred to in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). It is not possible to take up these projects at present on account of paucity of resources.

Short Supply of Raw Material to National Organic Chemical Industries

3226. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Organic Chemical Industries have pointed out that during the first five months of 1977 the company's turnover has been about Rs. 23.25 crores as compared to Rs. 24.53 crores in the same period last year;

(b) if so, whether this shortfall in the turnover has been due to short supply of raw material and strikes;

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government to help the company;

(d) whether the company has plans to develop indigenous technology and has applied for industrial licences; and

(e) if so, whether Government have considered their application for issuing the licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The short-fall in turnover was caused by Bulk Tank Lorry Operators Strike during the later part of May, 1977 which resulted in ultimate short-fall in production.

(c) The Company's application for Import of Capital Goods for stabilising production has been cleared by the Capital Goods Committee.

(d) and (e). The Company has plans to develop indigenous technology for the manufacture of Pasticides. A letter of Intent for its manufacture has been issued to the party.

Arrest of Presiding Officer in Punjab

3227. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
DR. HENRI AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that one Presiding Officer in the recent elections to Punjab Assembly was arrested on the ground that 50 ballot papers were recovered from him;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(c) if so, how many other persons were found involved in the matter; and

(d) the action taken against all of them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The matter has been referred to the Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, for enquiry and his report is awaited.

Decision on Hathi Committee Report

3228. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently any final decision on Hathi Committee report on drug has been taken;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the total number of recommendations that have not been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No final decision on all the recommendations of the Hathi Committee Report have been taken, but Government have already accepted and are implementing some of the recommendations made by the Committee. These are indicated below:—

(i) Assigning a leadership role to the public sector;

(ii) Encouragement to the Indian sector;

(iii) Supply of bulk drugs to the non-associated formulators. Foreign firms are, as a rule, issued approvals for bulk drugs only on condition that 50 per cent of the bulk should be supplied to non-associated formulators as against 30 per cent for Indian firms and 40 per cent for Public Sector;

(iv) Indian firms are being allowed new capacities of formulations provided their ratio of bulk drug to formulation is 1:10. In case of foreign firms, new capacities of formulation is being allowed only when it is linked with the production of concerned bulk drugs.

(v) As recommended by the Committee, the restriction earlier imposed on the industry requiring them to link their formulations licence applications with bulk production where their turnover exceeded Rs. 2 crores per annum has been removed.

Cases pending in High Courts

3229. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of cases pending in the High Courts State-wise as on 1st June, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): The information as on 1-6-1977 is not available. A Statement giving the number of cases pending in the High Courts on 31-12-1976 is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Cases pending in High Courts

	Name of the High Court	No. of cases pending as on 31-12-76
1	Allahabad High Couat	1,20,022
2	Andhra Pradesh High Court	14,390
3	Bombay High Court	50,099
4	Calcutta Hign Court	76,866
5	Delhi High Court	22.908
6	Gauhati High Court	6,190
7	Gujarat High Court	12,289
8	Himachal Pradesh High Court	4,415
9	Jammu & Kashimir High Court	3,846
10	Karnataka High Court	24,427
11	Kerala High Court	43,130
12	Madhya Pradesh High Court	42,723
13	Madras High Court	42,078
14	Orissa High Court	5,964
15	Patna High Court	30,832
16	Punjab & Haryana High Court	43,542
17	Rajasthan High Court	20,254
18	Sikkim High Court	32

Payment of Arrears of Pay Fixation of Senior and Head Signallers of Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

3230. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of pay on account of pay fixation of Senior Signallers and Head Signallers working in Telegraph Office of Delhi Division in the Northern Railway have still not been paid to the employees although their pay fixation was done long ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for this abnormal delay; and

(c) when the arrears are likely to be cleared off?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The scale of Rs. 330—480 allotted w.e.f. 1-1-1973 to Senior Signallers/ Head Signallers was improved to Rs. 330-560 in August, 1976 as a result of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Anomalies Committee. This involved a fresh option to be exercised by the employees refixation of their pay and working out the arrears in pay retrospectively for a period of four years, which is a time-consuming process. However, payment has already been made to 130 out of 172 employees, and for the remaining 42 employees, payment is likely to be made by the end of this month.

Theft of Coal at Raichur

3231. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of coal is being stolen at Raichur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the theft in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). There has been no report of theft of coal from the loco shed nor is there any report of any thefts or shortages from the ground stock. Destination stations have also not reported any shortage of coal delivered to them. However, there have been petty cases of coal theft from the cinder droppings and raw coal droppings from the tracks. The Railway Protection Force have taken energetic measures to plug even this leakage.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Andhra Pradesh

3232. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electoral rolls in Andhra Pradesh are being revised; and

(b) when the revision will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revision will be completed by 30-9-1977.

Estimate for Sindri Rationalisation

3233. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimate for Sindri rationalisation;

(b) whether the estimate has since been increased; and

(c) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The Sindri Rationalisation Project originally approved in 1967 at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.96 crores is presently estimated to cost Rs. 45.03 crores.

Employment of Local Staff in I.P.C.L. and O & NGC in Gujarat

3234. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment opportunities exist for local candidates at the Refinery, Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission Units in Gujarat;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether recruitment for all such posts is carried out from outside Gujarat by passing the legitimate claims of the 'sons of the soil' for employment, particularly at the non-technical and lower administrative, clerical and other levels in the above public sector units in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the urgent remedial steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing instructions relating to the recruitment to posts carrying a pay scale of less than Rs. 500 per month through local Employment Exchanges are being followed by these undertakings in Gujarat.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to speed up Sabarmati Express

3235. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to speed up the Sabarmati Express from Ahmedabad to Varanasi; and

(b) if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to speed up 165/166 Ahmedabad-Faizabad/Varanasi Sabarmati Express.

Electrification of Railway Network

3236. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to have the electrifications of the railway network in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of tracks to be electrified during this year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes.

(b) Electrification works on the following sections, totalling 947 route kms., are in progress and the same is expected to be completed in stages by 1979-80, subject to the availability of adequate funds:—

	Sections	Route Kms.
1.	Waltair-Kirandul	471
2.	Madras—Vijayawada	434
3.	Madras—Trivellore	42

During the current year, however, no section on Indian Railways is expected to be brought under electric traction.

Futile efforts for drilling Wells by O&NGC

3237. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts on drilling of a number of off-shore oil wells by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the recent past have proved futile; and

(b) if so, total expenditure involved on drilling of such wells?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Out of a total of 24 wells drilled by the ONGC during 1976-77, 13 proved to be hydrocarbons bearing. 7 wells were found to be dry and 4 wells had to be abandoned due to technical difficulties encountered during drilling and cyclonic weather.

(b) The total cost on the dry and abandoned wells has been approximately Rs. 22.65 crores.

Train Accident between Nalli and Kovilpatti

3238. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train accident occurred on 12th June, 1977 between

Nalli and Kovilpatti stations on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, whether any death was also reported;

(c) total goods lost in the accident; and

(d) whether it was the 15th accident in the Southern Division of the Railways during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The cost of damage to goods has been assessed at approximately Rs. 5,000/-.

(d) No.

Affairs of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.

3239. DR. B. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been discovered by Company Law Board that the affairs of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur who have Mills at Kanpur, Naini, Rae Bareilly, Maunathbhanjan, Pondicherry and Udaipur are neither being managed in accordance with sound business principles or prudent commercial practices nor in the interest of shareholders or the workers;

(b) if so, the details of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Board; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take against the management of the Company in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 to set matters right and protect the interests of the members of the Company *inter alia* take over and or appoint Government Directors on the Board of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The position is that an inspection of books of accounts etc. of the company under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 revealed various irregularities and acts of mismanagement;

(b) The details of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Company Law Board are given in a statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-670/77.]

(c) The Company Law Board considered the matter for action under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 and a notice has been issued asking the company to show cause why Government Directors' should not be appointed on the Board of the company. On receipt of the company's reply further necessary action will be taken by the Company Law Board. There is no provision for 'take-over' under the Companies Act, 1956.

Extension of Railway Line from Jammu to Udhampur

3240. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed survey of extending the railway line from Jammu to Udhampur will be completed during the current Plan period; and

(b) whether in view of the importance of Udhampur as the headquarters of the Northern Army Command railway line will be extended there in the course of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Final Location Survey has been included in the Budget for 1977-78 and is expected to be completed in about two years.

(b) No decision has been taken so far about the schemes to be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Loss in Zonal Railways

3241. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the zonal Railways are running at a loss;

(b) if so, the details of the earnings and surpluses during the last 6 months zone-wise; and

(c) whether the additional investment by the Railways in each zone has any relation with the surpluses generated in that zone?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of surpluses are not worked out monthly but at the close of the year's account.

The accounts for the year 1976-77 are yet to be closed finally. However, on the basis of the data available, the figures of the earnings and the surpluses/losses of the zonal Railways at the end of 1976-77, are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Approximate Earnings and Surpluses/Losses of Zonal Railways during 1976-77

(Rupees/Crores)

	Units	Earnings	Surpluses (+) Losses (—)
(1)	Central	319·59	+68·19
(2)	Eastern	246·84	—29·22
(3)	Northern	313·03	—14·98
(4)	North Eastern	82·75	—27·30
(5)	Northeast Frontier	62·64	—19·82
(6)	Southern	165·07	—38·76
(7)	South Central	179·32	+19·19
(8)	South Eastern	365·51	+73·75
(9)	Western	294·77	+36·57
	TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS	2029·52	+97·58
(10)	Dividend payable by the Production, Units, and expenditure of the Railway Board etc.	Nil	—21·15
(11)	Total Surplus for Indian Railways, Production Units etc.		+76·43

Leadership role to the Public Sector in Drug Industry

3242. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that the Government have assured in the Lok Sabha on the 14th June, 1977 "Government will give a leadership role to the public sector in the drug industry", what concrete steps the Government have taken for the implementation of the expansion programme of drug industry in public sector *i.e.* expansion programme of IDPL, Hindustan Antibiotics and others; and

(b) what are the other steps so far taken by Government for the implementation of the Hathi Committee recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government have approved various expension schemes of the Public Sector Undertakings, viz. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL). The details of these schemes are as follows:—

(i) Expansion of the Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad, involving an investment of Rs. 21.79 crores which would increase the production capacity from 1983 tonnes to 3886 tonnes.

(ii) Establishment of a Nicotinamide Plant in Bihar involving an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 8.58 crores.

(iii) Establishment of a New Formulation Unit in Gurgaon, Haryana, at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 6.93 crores.

(iv) Expansion of the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh involving an investment of Rs. 15.31 crores.

(v) Inverstment to the extent of Rs. 32.64 lakhs in a company to be set up by the Pradesiya Industrial Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of drug formulation.

(vi) Investment of Rs. 89.17 lakhs in a company to be set up by the Punjab States Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of Dextrose, Starch, glucose etc.

(vii) The expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. involving capital outlay of Rs. 10.14 crores for the manufacture of penicillin, streptomycin, semi-synthetic penicillin, Gentamycin and Rifampicin.

(b) The Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry (Hathi Committee) has been under consideration of the Government though some of the major recommendations are already being implemented. Final decision on all the recommendations made by this Committee is expected to be taken shortly.

Reports regarding rise in index number of Drug prices

3243. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI HAR GOVIND VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the index number of drug prices have shown 34 per cent rise in the last six years despite statutory control over drug prices;

(b) if so, the reasons for this enormous price rise; and

(c) what are the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken by Government to bring down prices of drugs to reasonable limits?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The order provides for a mechanism for revision in prices of drugs. The Index No. of wholesale prices of drugs and medicines during the year 1976-77 was 133.9 as against 118.7 during the

year 1975-76. (with 100 as the base for the year 1970-71).

During the year 1976-77, excise duty on patent or proprietory medicines was raised by Government from 7½ per cent to 12½ per cent. Similarly, excise duty on medicinal preparations containing alcohol, narcotic drugs and narcotics was also raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. The customs duty on the imports of intermediates and finished bulk drugs was also raised from 27.5 per cent to 75 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, prices of certain bulk drugs were increased based on the cost examination conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. The main reason for the increase in prices, however, was due to increase in tariffs as indicated above.

(c) Prices of certain bulk drugs imported by State Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd. as well as those produced in the country were also reduced during 1976-77. A statement showing such reduction in prices is attached. Benefit of reduction in prices of formulations on this account is passed on to the consumers. Government have also reduced excise duty on patent or proprietory medicines containing the following bulk drugs from 12½ per cent to 2½ per cent with effect from 10th May, 1977:—

1. Chloroquin Phosphate
2. Amodiaquin
3. Clofazimine
4. Tolbutamide
5. Metronidazole
6. Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate
7. Piperazine and its Salts
8. Rifampicin
9. Tetracycline Hydrochloride.

Reduction of excise duty will have an effect towards reducing the prices of formulations and the benefit will be passed on to the consumers as soon as the revised excise duty is levied on the new batches cleared by the excise authorities. Ministry of Finance have also constituted Indirect Taxation Inquiry Committee which is looking into the indirect taxes on all the commodities including medicines.

The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry (Hathi Committee) in their report have made several recommendations in regard to the rationalisation of prices of drugs. These recommendations are in the final stages of consideration.

Statement

Production in prices of Bulk Drug

(Rs./kg.)

S.No.	Name of the Drug	Earlier prices	Present prices
1.	Ampicillin Anhydrous	1952·76	1540·00 (from 1-8-76)
2.	Ampicillin Sodium	2121·55	1300·00 (from 1-8-76)
3.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	1427·65	1213·05 (from 1-8-76)
4.	Chloramphenicol Powder (Pooled Price)	562·42	524·60 (from 1-8-76)
5.	Erythromycin stearate	1481·50	1300·00 (from 1-8-76)
6.	Analgin (Pooled Price)	175·02	155·30 (from 31-7-76)

S.No.	Name of the Drug	Earlier prices	Present prices
7.	Phenobarbitone Plain (Pooled Price)	276·11	172·81 (from 31-7-76)
8.	Nercotine	410·00	244·02 (from 24-7-76)
9.	Xylocaine/Lignocaine	296·00	281·00 (from 4-9-76)
10.	Oxytetracycline	950/1000	(i) 729·00 for captive use. (ii) 749·00 for sale to others. (from 8-9-76)
11.	Diloxanide Furoate	666·67	450·00 (from 10-9-76)
12.	Tartaric Acid	29·00	20·89 (from 10-1-76)
13.	Tetracycline Hcl.	850·00	650·00 (from 10-9-76)

Multinational Corporations and Subsidiaries Manufacturing Drugs

3244. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the multinational corporations and their subsidiaries working in India in different fields of drug industry showing their total investment and profit they made during the last three years;

(b) whether Government imposed any restrictions on them in regard to their manufacture trading and pricing; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement furnishing the names of the foreign drug manufacturing firms/subsidiaries having foreign equity above 40 per cent their total investment and profits made by them during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-671/77].

(b) and (c). A selective Policy in regard to licensing for the manufacture of drugs is being followed in respect of foreign drug firms operating in this country. Apart from this, they are also governed by the regulatory provisions contained in the various enactments such as the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1949, the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, the monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Companies Act, 1956 and the other applicable legislations. These enactments ensure that the foreign Companies operate within the ambit of national priorities.

As regards pricing, the provisions of DPCO, 1970, also apply to foreign drug manufacturing firms.

Oil Exploration in Orissa Coast

3245. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any indication of availability of Oil in the Orissa coast;

(b) if so, whether any exploratory measures were undertaken; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to exploit such underground reserves in the Orissa coast?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Seismic surveys done for oil exploration on land in the Orissa coast have not shown the presence of any sizeable structure suitable for exploratory drilling. After conducting detailed seismic surveys in the offshore area, adjoining the Orissa-West Bengal coasts, 2 exploratory wells have been drilled in which no hydro-carbons in commercial quantities were found. Further seismic surveys have been proposed for the Mahanadi offshore basin.

Construction of Overbridges near Balasore and Cuttack Stations

3246. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to construct over-bridges near Balasore and Cuttack Railway stations in S.E. Railway to relieve congestion of traffic at the level crossing gates; and

(b) when will the actual construction begin there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A proposal for the construction of a road overbridge near Balasore, in replacement of the existing level crossing on Remuna Road at km 230/6-7, has already been included in the Railway's Works Programme for the current financial year. Estimate for the work has been sent to the State Government of Orissa for acceptance. Construction of the road overbridge will be taken up after the estimate is accepted by the State Government.

As regards the proposed road overbridge at Cuttack in replacement of the existing level crossing at km 408/2-3, detailed plans, design and estimate of the State Government's portion of the work, are still awaited from them. Subject to the availability of funds, the proposal will be considered for inclusion in the Railway's future Works Programmes, after the necessary preliminaries (preparation of drawings, designs, estimates and their mutual acceptance by the State Government and the Railway) are completed.

Restriction on the Inter-State movement of Fertilizers

3247. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a restriction on the inter-state movement of fertilizers;

(b) whether there is a glut of Nitrogenous Fertilizers with the manufacturers; and

(c) whether Government are considering to lift the restrictions of inter-state movement of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The build up of stock with the manufacturers during the period March to the middle of the June each year is a seasonal phenomenon. The stock of nitrogenous fertilizers with the manufacturers was 2.95 lakh tonnes of nitrogen on the 15th May, 1977 as compared to the stock of 3.22 lakh tonnes of nitrogen as on the 15th May, 1976. The stock is only marginally higher than the accepted critical level of stock (i.e. 30 days production) with the manufacturers. With the onset of the monsoon and the sowing season, the stocks with the manufacturers are expected to begin moving out and drop to the planned level.

(c) No, Sir. The restrictions on Inter-State movement of fertilizers imposed under the Fertilizer Movement Control Order are intended to facilitate the drawing up of a coordinated plan for th allocation of fertilizers—both indigenous and imported—to the State Governments. The supply plan, which is drawn up in consultation with the Railways and the manufacturers, ensures the supply of the desired quantities of fertilizers to the State Governments in a manner which would not necessitate long haulages and cross movements. Thus, the framing of a coordinated plan facilitates movement of fertilizers on a 'priority' basis by the railways and reduces expenditure on freight.

पश्चिम रेलवे में ऊपरि और निचले पुलों का निर्माण

3248. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977–78 के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे में कितने ऊपरी और निचले पुलों के निर्माण के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है अथवा बनाने का विचार है ।

(ख) इन पुलों का निर्माण कहां-कहां किया जायेगा तथा उन पर कितना व्यय किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) उन पुलों का निर्माण कब आरम्भ होगा और कब समाप्त होगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क), चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए पश्चिम रेलवे के निर्माण-कार्य कार्यक्रम में 9 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव शामिल कर लिया गया है । इसमें वे 5 नये निर्माण कार्य शामिल हैं जिनका प्रस्ताव 1977–78 के दौरान किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 672/77]

भावनगर डिवीजन में रेलवे लाइन बन्द करना

3249. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के भावनगर डिवीजन में गत चार वर्षों में बंद की जाने वाली रेलवे लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक लाइन किन-किन तारीखों को बंद की गई और उनको बन्द किये जाने के कारण क्या थे ;

(ख) उक्त बंद हुई रेलवे लाइनों को कब तक पुनः चालू किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इन लाइनों को पुनः चालू करने के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो, वे किसने भेजे और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते): (क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान भावनगर मण्डल में ऐसी कोई रेलवे लाइन बन्द नहीं की गई । किन्तु कुंकावाव-देरदी खंड पर चलने वाली मिलीजुली गाड़ियों की एक जोड़ी को ही उस समय हो रही कोयले की अत्याधिक कमी के कारण 3–5–74 से रद्द कर दिया गया था और जिसे अभी तक पुनः चालू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कुंकावाव-देरदी खंड पर सेवाओं के निलंबन के विरुद्ध सचिव, देरदी मर्चेंट एसोसिएशन और देरदी ग्राम पंचायत से 8-9-75 को एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था और उन्हें 8-10-75 को स्थिति से अवगत करा दिया गया था। श्री रामनिक भाई भामी, अध्यक्ष, जिला पंचायत, राजकोट से गुजरात राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के नाम और जिसकी एक प्रति मण्डल अधीक्षक (वाणिज्य), भावनगर को भी पृष्ठांकित की गई थी, 30-5-77 को एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। गुजरात राज्य सरकार से, जिसे अभ्यावेदन भेजा गया है, इस विषय में पत्र की प्रतीक्षा है।

सोमनाथ मेल गाड़ी को डीज़ल इंजन से चलाना

3250. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोमनाथ मेल गाड़ी को डीजल इंजन से चलाने के लिए मंत्रालय का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ख) सोमनाथ मेल के साथ डीज़ल इंजन कब तक लगा दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या सोमनाथ मेल के साथ डीजल इंजन लगाने के बारे में कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो यह मांग किसने की है और इस मांग को कब पूरा किया जायगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) और (ख) : इस समय 23/24 अहमदाबाद-वैरावल सोमनाथ मेल के डीज़लीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) दिसम्बर, 76 में क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के सदस्य श्री गुलाब खां फरन्नखान ने इस गाड़ी के डीजलीकरण के लिए अनुरोध किया था। इससे पहले फरवरी, 1974 में गुजरात सरकार के अवर सचिव श्री एस० के० माधव राव ने इस गाड़ी के डीज़लीकरण के बारे में पूछताछ की थी।

Percentage of increase in price of Petrol

3251. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of increase in the price of petrol made by Government is more than the percentage of increased price paid to the oil producing countries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring down the price of petrol; and

(c) the time by which India is likely to become self-sufficient in oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, to reduce the price of petrol.

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage, when the country would be self-sufficient in crude oil production. Every effort is being made in that direction.

Offer of 20 per cent reduction in prices of Drugs by Drug Industry

3252. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug Industry has offered a 20 per cent reduction in

prices of drugs if some of their demands are accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Drug Unit in West Bengal by IDPL

3253. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Scheme of the Indian Drugs Pharmaceauticals Ltd. to set up a Unit in West Bengal has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up this Unit in some other States; and

(d) if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) is preparing a feasibility report on the scheme to set up a production unit in West Bengal. On receipt of the Feasibility Report Government will take a decision on the merits of the proposal and the availability of financial resources.

Short supply of Raw material to the Thirumalai Chemicals Company

3254. SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thirumalai Chemicals Company has mentioned that the company has suffered a great loss due to short supply of raw material by Government and power crisis in Tamil Nadu during the first five months of the current year 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons for short supply of raw material by Government; and

(c) whether Government have given assurance of giving full quota of raw material to the company during the remaining months of the year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No report or complaint has been received in Government that Thirumalai Chemicals Ltd. has suffered a greate loss due to short supply of raw materials by Government and power crisis in Tamil Nadu during the first five months of the current year 1977.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Appointment of Chairman of O&NGC

3255. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Chairman of the O&NGC was connected with sugar industries in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the special qualifications for his appointment as the Chairman of a highly technocratic organisation like O&NGC;

(c) number of occasions and the reasons for his official visits abroad since he assumed his office and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) number of occasions of his visits to Hyderabad, his earlier centre of sugar industry;

(e) whether visits to Hyderabad were recorded as 'official tours' or 'on leave'; and

(f) expenditure incurred by the Chairman for his official tours inside and outside the country since he assumed the office?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

O&NGC contract with Iran for Oil Exploration

3256. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in 'Times of India' on 7th April, 1977 to the effect that O&NGC withdraws from an oil exploration contract with Iraq after spending rupees eight crores;

(b) if so, the reasons for wasteful expenditure of such big amount;

(c) the nature of contract entered into with Iraq and the Indian agency responsible for such contract; and

(d) whether an inquiry will be instituted to examine the background of Indo-Iraq oil exploration contract in order to ascertain reasons for failure of such contract?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exploration for oil anywhere is a risky venture and without surveys drilling and testing it cannot be known whether oil in commercially viable quantity is present or not; in this context it is not quite correct that any expenditure incurred in oil exploration has been wasteful.

(c) Under the service contract signed on 22-8-1973, the ONGC was to render specified technical, financial and commercial services to Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) in respect of the exploration for, and the exploitation of petroleum in an area of 3175 Sq. Kms. in Iraq, as well as the maketing of the petroleum produced therefrom etc. In the event of commercial discovery and production, all cost would be recoverable from INOC, and the ONGC would be remunerated for its services through its right to purchase certain specified quantities of crude oil produced from the area at a concessional "guaranted sale price."

(d) Does not arise.

Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

3257. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases pending with the Supreme Court and High Courts till 30th March, 1977 for the last five years;

(b) the reasons for delay in administering justice in such pending cases; and

(c) the policy of the Janata Government in regard to desirability of quick disposal of cases before such courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The information in respect of cases pending with the High Courts as on 30-3-1977 is not available. A Statement giving the number of cases pending for more than 5 years in the Supreme Court on 1-4-1977 and High Courts on 31-12-1976 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Though several factors are responsible for arrears in High Courts.

a major reason is that a number of vacancies have not been filled up in the High Courts in the last few years and judge strengths fixed need to be increased in many courts, especially with increase in litigation.

(c) Steps are being taken to filll up the existing vacancies in the High Courts. Where necessary, the present strength of judges in the High Courts will be increased.

Statement

Name of the Court	Cases pending for more than five years as on 31-12-76
Supreme Court of India	2,518*
HIGH COURTS	
1. Allahabad	23,074
2. Andhra Pradesh	10
3. Bombay	7,985
4. Calcutta	19,084
5. Delhi	5,135
6. Gauhati	364
7. Gujarat	352
8. Himachal Pradesh	416
9. Jammu & Kashmir	108
10. Karnataka	62
11. Kerala	14
12. Madhya Pradesh	3,728
13. Madras	1,033
14. Orissa	378
15. Patna	5,734
16. Punjab & Haryana	7,560
17. Rajasthan	1,974
18. Sikkim	Nil.

* as on 1-4-1977.

Study of Hathi Committee Report

3258. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refinished study of the Hathi Committee Report on drug industry;

(b) if so, what is their policy on the issue of nationalisation of the entire industry in general and foreign controlled drug firms in particular; and

(c) what positive steps, if any, are being contemplated to bring down prices of life-saving drugs which recorded a sharp rise during the rule of the previous Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Hathi Committee including their recommendations to regulate the activities of the Foreign Sector Companies in the Drug Industry are under consideration of Government and a final decision will be taken as soon as possible.

(c) With effect from 10th May, 1977, the Government have reduced the excise duty on patent and proprietary medicines containing the following bulk drugs from 12½ per cent to 2½ per cent:—

(i) Chloroquin Phosphate

(ii) Amodiaquin

(iii) Glofazimine

(iv) Tolbutamide

(v) Metronidazole

(vi) Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate

(vii) Piperazine and its salts

(viii) Rifampcin

(xi) Tetracycline Hydrochloride.

This will have an effect towards reducing the prices of the formulations and the benefit will be passed on to the consumers as soon as the revised excise duty is levied on the new batches cleared by the excise authorities.

New Railway lines in Backward and Hilly areas in West Bengal

3259. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to construct new lines in the backward regions, particularly in the hill areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new lines in the Northern part of West Bengal where there are virtually no railway facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Public Accounts Committee had recommended in their 191st Report for 1975-76 that a comprehensive long-term and clear cut policy for construction of new railway lines on a systematic basis should be spelt out before Parliament. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government and the matter is under active consideration of the Ministry of Railways. The policy, when finalised in consultation with other concerned Ministries, will be placed before the Parliament for their consideration.

(b) and (c). A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for construction of a broad gauge line from Eklakhi to Balurghat has been carried out. A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for construction of a new broad gauge line from Maynaguri to Sitai is in progress. No decision has been taken so far regarding the construction of these lines.

Conspiracy to Rig Elections in West Bengal

3260. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by Shri P. C. Sen erstwhile Chief Minister, West Bengal, that two senior-most officials conspired to rig elections in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified both these officials; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allotment of Gas Agencies

3261. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules in regard to allotment of gas agencies and categories of persons who are allotted gas agencies on priority basis;

(b) whether Government propose to allot gas agencies to the co-operatives;

(c) the districts in Uttar Pradesh where gas agencies has been allotted so far;

(d) whether Government propose to make arrangements to make gas cylinders available to the people of those districts immediately; and

(e) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). While the other oil companies, which were until recently in the private sector, have been awarding domestic gas agencies on commercial considerations, 25 per cent of the agencies awarded by Indian Oil Corporation are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates with

effect from 1-1-1974. For the remaining agencies, preference is being given, other things being equal, to the following categories:

(a) Genuine Consumer Co-operatives which are well established and running efficiently and are financially sound.

(b) Disabled Defence personnel and war-widows.

(c) Unemployed Engineers/Graduates, etc.

(d) Ex-servicemen.

(c) The Districts are: Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Faizabad, Furrukhabad, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Nainital, Rai-Bareilly, Saharanpur and Varanasi.

(d) and (e). The demands of existing customers are being met. New gas connections are released, subject to availability, according to dates of registration of customers with each distributor.

आपातकाल के दौरान इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के स्थानान्तरित किये गये न्यायाधीश

3262. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात काल के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की वरिष्ठता पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और एक न्यायाधीश के मुख्य न्यायाधीश बनने के अवसर समाप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ न्यायाधीशों ने इलाहाबाद न्यायालय से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार स्थानान्तरित किये गये न्यायाधीशों को पुनः उनके पहले वाले उच्च न्यायालय में भेजने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख). आपात स्थिति के दौरान किसी न्यायाधीश को आन्ध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय से इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय को स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया था । किन्तु कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय के एक कनिष्ठ न्यायाधीश श्री डी० एम० चन्द्रशेखर तथा जम्मूकश्मीर उच्च न्यायालय के कनिष्ठ न्यायाधीश श्री न्या० मुफ्ती बहाउद्दीन फारुकी को, आपात स्थिति के दौरान इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय को स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ।

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय को स्थानान्तरित होने पर श्री न्या० डी० एम० चन्द्रशेखर का ज्येष्ठता क्रम में स्थान श्री न्या० सतीश चन्द्र के पहले तथा श्री न्या० जी० सी० माथुर के बाद 3 नम्बर पर था जबकि उसी क्रम में श्री न्या० मुफ्ती बहाउद्दीन फारुकी का स्थान श्री न्या० टी० एस० मिश्र के पहले और श्री न्या० गोपीनाथ के बाद 16 नम्बर पर था । श्री न्या० जी० सी० माथुर 13-1-1977 को सेवानिवृत्त हुए तथा मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के० वी० अस्थाना के 8 मई, 1977 को सेवानिवृत्त होने पर, श्री न्या० चन्द्रशेखर को इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय का मुख्य न्यायाधिपति नियुक्त किया गया है । यदि न्या० चन्द्रशेखर का स्थानान्तरण इलाहाबाद को नहीं किया होता तो मुख्य न्यायाधिपति माथुर की सेवानिवृत्ति पर न्या० सतीश चन्द्र उस न्यायालय में ज्येष्ठतम न्यायाधीश होते और वह मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के रूप में नियुक्त किये जाने के पात्र होते ।

(ग) इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के एक न्यायाधीश श्री न्या० सतीश चन्द्र ने एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि वह इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के पद से त्यागपत्र दे रहे हैं और यह कि उनका त्यागपत्र 1 अगस्त, 1977 से प्रभावी होगा ।

(घ) सरकार सार्वजनिक हित में पहले ही कुछ न्यायाधीशों का पुनः स्थानान्तरण कर चुकी है तथा वह संबंधित प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके अन्य न्यायाधीशों के पुनः स्थानान्तरण के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ।

Award of Contract for Tea Stalls and Sale of other Articles at Station and in Trains

3263. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Railway Board in regard to running of tea stalls and selling of other articles at railway stations and supply of packed meals and breakfast in passenger trains and awarding contracts therefore;

(b) the changes made therein by the former Railway Minister late Shri L. N. Mishra and those made by Shri Kamlapati Tripathi later on;

(c) whether Shri Kamalapati Ji had awarded these contracts to the family of his Private Secretaries and Assistants and whether most of these contracts were awarded to the people of a particular community; and

(d) what are Government's plans to deal with corruption and nepotism prevalent in awarding contracts and how the work of giving contract is proposed to be made free from favouritism?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Catering services are provided on the Railways at stations and in trains both departmentally by the Railways themselves and by contractors, who are licenced by the Railways. For the award of catering contracts, applications are invited through Press Notification and Notices displayed at conspicuous places at railway stations. The applications are scrutinised by a Screening Committee consisting of two or more officers taking into consideration the suitability, experience, financial standing, etc. of the applicants. The Screening Committee recommends suitable candidates on merits to the competent authority who, after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Screening Committee, awards the contract to the most suitable person.

(b) In the past the catering and vending contracts were awarded for a term of three years in the case of Refreshment Rooms and vending contracts and for a term of five years in the case of Restaurant and Dining/Pantry/Buffet Car. If the performance of the contractors was satisfactory, their contracts were renewed from time to time. In the year 1973, when Late Shri L. N. Mishra was Minister for Railways, it was decided that after a contractor had completed two terms, that is 6 years in the case of Refreshment Rooms and Vending contracts and 10 years in the case of Restaurant and Dining/Pantry/Buffet Cars, the contract should not be renewed automatically but fresh applicaions should be called irrespective of their performance and normal procedure followed to award the contract. The existing contractors, however, were also eligible to apply. In the year 1975, when Shri Kamlapati Tripathi was Minister for Railways the whole policy was reviewed, taking into consideration a state of representations and a large number of litigations in which the Railways got involved due to injunctions obtained

by the contractors from various Law Courts. With the approval of the then Minister for Railways, this rule was cancelled in March 1975 and the procedure inforce prior to 1973 was re-introduced.

(c) Government has no information regarding award of contracts to the families of his Private Secretaries and his Assistants or to the people of a particular community.

(d) As indicated in reply to part (a) of the Question, there is a definite procedure for award of contract to a suitable person and the applications are screened by a Screening Committee consisting of two or more officers. The contract is awarded by the competent authority on the basis of the recommendations of the Screening Committee.

Foreign Countries seeking Assistance of Indian Engineers to build their Refineries

3264. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have requested the Indian Government for assistance of some engineers and technicians to build their refineries;

(b) if so, the broad outlines in this regard;

(c) the policy of Government regarding the duration of their stay in foreign countries along with their terms and conditions; and

(d) the names of such countries where Indian engineers are working at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No foreign country has requested the Government of India for services of Indian engineers and technicians for setting up oil refineries in those countries.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

खाना पकाने वाली गैस के कनेक्शन दिये जाने सम्बन्धी नियम

3265. **श्री उग्रसेन :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाना पकाने वाली गैस के कनेक्शन का वरीयता के आधार पर आवेदन करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम हैं ;

(ख) गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने में सामान्यत: कितने समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है और नये गैस कनेक्शन के आवंटन करने में धांधली को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या राज्यों के लिए गैस का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और उपभोक्ताओं को गैस कनेक्शन की शीघ्र और नियमत: सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी बहुत मांग है। तथापि इसकी सप्लाई सीमित है और मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। अत: सभी स्थानों पर इसकी यथाशीघ्र मांग होने पर गैस कनेक्शन देना सम्भव नहीं है। नये कनेक्शन उपभोक्ताओं के पंजीकरण के अनुसार यह उत्पाद उपलब्ध होने पर दिये जाते हैं। प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कनेक्शन कुछ ही मामलों में, वह भी इस प्रकार के

मामलों के गुणावगणों के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। खाना पकाने की गैस का कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने की प्रतीक्षा अवधि एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भिन्न भिन्न है और गैस कनेक्शन प्रत्येक वितरक के पास उपभोक्ताओं के पंजीकरण की तारीखों के अनुसार इस उत्पाद के उपलब्ध होने पर दिये जाते हैं ।

किसी और राज्य के लिए खाना पकाने की गैस का कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं है ।

रेलवे में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3266. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय रेलवे बोर्ड के हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनेक हिन्दी समितियां मंत्रालय में हिन्दी भाषा के समुचित प्रयोग पर बल देने में सहायता कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उनकी प्रगति का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में पुस्तक चयन समिति ने रेलों के विभिन्न पुस्तकालयों के लिए लगभग 2300 हिन्दी पुस्तकें अनुशंसित कीं । हिन्दी शब्दावली समिति ने इन दो वर्षों में सांख्यिकी विभाग से सम्बन्धित लगभग 400 पारिभाषिक शब्दों का स्वरूप स्थिर किया । हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठकें हर तीसरे महीने हुईं और उनमें राजभाषा से सम्बन्धित नीति विषयक मामलों पर विचार किया गया । कार्यान्वयन समिति ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों तथा रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में राजभाषा एक्ट / नियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रगति की समीक्षा की ।

Women Judges in High Courts

3267. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many women judges are there in the High Courts in India;

(b) whether there are any impediments in having more women judges in the High Courts; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) There are four Women Judges in the High Courts.

(b) and (c). The Constitution and the procedure prescribed contain no impediments in appointing women as Judges. Women are considered along with others according to suitability, merit and the qualifications laid down in the Constitution.

Taking Over of Sick Drug Units by IDPL

3268. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is going to take over some sick drug units in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Off-Shore Drilling in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3269. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have off-shore drilling in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) wheher any foreign company was entrusted with the drilling job; if so, the name thereof and the terms of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Seismic and magnetic surveys have been carried out in the entire Andaman-Nicobar shelf area during January-May, 1977. These surveys have been conducted through M/s. Dresser Olympic of USA on contract at a cost of US $ 5,72,272. The data acquired during surveys is now being processed in the ONGC's computer centre in Dehra Dun; whereafter it would be interpreted with a view to locate structures for drilling.

Action on Recommendations of Hathi Committee

3270. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: what action have the Government taken on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals which have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The recommendations of the Hathi Committee as a whole are under consideration. However, Government have accepted and are implementing some of the recommendations made by the Committee. These are indicated below:—

(i) Assigning a leadership role to the public sector;

(ii) Encouragement to the Indian Sector;

(iii) Supply of bulk drugs to the non-associated formulators. Foreign firms are, as a rule, issued approvals for bulk drugs only on condition that 50 per cent of the bulk should be supplied to non-associated formulators as against 30 per cent for Indian firms and 40 per cent for Public Sector;

(iv) Indian firms are being allowed new capacities of formulations provided their ratio of bulk drug to formulations is 1:10. In the case of foreign firms new capacity of formulation is being allowed only when it is linked with the production of concerned bulk drugs

(v) As recommended by the Committee the restriction earlier imposed on the industry requiring them to link their formulations licence applications with bulk production where their turnover exceeded Rs. 2 crores per annum has been removed.

जमालपुर स्थित रेलवे वर्कशाप द्वारा रेत कचरा लोहे की नीलामी

3271. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जमालपुर स्थित वर्कशाप द्वारा प्रति माह ठेकेदारों को कितने टन रेत, कचरा, लोहे तथा अन्य माल नीलामी से बेचा गया और इनकी प्रति टन औसतन कीमत कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नीलाम किये गये रेत और कचरे में पीतल, तांबा, शीशा और अन्य चीजों के टुकड़े रहते हैं; जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप ठेकेदार भारी लाभ कमा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या पीतल, तांबे और शीशे के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों को भी कचरे के रूप में नीलाम किया जाता है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप रेलवे को भारी हानि हो रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे में व्याप्त ठेका प्रणाली को समाप्त कर रेलवे को होने वाली हानि से बचाने का है

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जो रेत, रद्दी लोहा और अन्य माल रेलवे के उपयोग के अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया जाता है उसे जमालपुर स्थित भंडार डिपो द्वारा निविदा अथवा सार्वजनिक नीलामी के जरिए प्राप्त उच्चतम दरों पर बेच दिया जाता है। 1976–77 के दौरान लगभग 75 लाख रुपये की रद्दी लोहा बेचा गया। निविदाओं/सार्वजनिक नीलाम का प्रबन्ध रद्दी लोहे के पहिचाने जाने योग्य कोठिओं में छंटाई करने के पश्चात् बेहतर मूल्य की प्राप्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के निपटान से पहले तमाम रद्दी लोहे की अधिकारियों की एक समिति द्वारा जांच की जाती है और केवल वही रद्दी लोहा बिक्री के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है जिसकी रेलवे को आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

(ङ) से (घ). उपर्युक्त (क). को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Exploration for Oil and Natural Gas in Rajasthan Desert

3272. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil or natural gas was discovered in the explorations done by Oil & Natural Gas Commission in the Rajasthan desert if so, where and at what depth the experimental drilling yielded success;

(b) whether Government propose to continue further drilling for finding oil or natural gas in this region;

(c) whether Government are aware of any misuse of funds and other misappropriations committed by ONGC officials in this project; and

(d) how much staff was posted for these tasks and what expenditure was incurred on these campaigns since the start of explorations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Except for a small gas find at Manhera Tibba at intervals between 287.5 to 464 metres, which was not of commercial significance, no hydrocarbons have so far been found in Rajasthan.

(b) Drilling in Rajasthan is being temporarily suspended for re-interpretation of the available data, on which would depend the future course of exploratory drilling there.

(c) A case of alleged temporary misuse of Commission's funds was looked into by the C.B.I. who referred the same to the O.N.G. Commission. The matter is under consideration of the Commission.

(d) The total strength of staff at the end of June, 1977 was 339 persons for the project and 51 persons

for seismic exploration work. The total expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1977 has been Rs. 12.42 crores approximately.

Appointment of High Court Judges

3273. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal for appointing High Court Judges from amongst the Advocates practising outside the States where they are appointed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Appointments of High Court Judges are made through procedures drawn up in accordance with article 217 of the Constitution, which does not stand in the way of appointment from amongst Advocates practising outside the States where they are appointed.

Wharfage Charges raised against Private Parties on Allahabad Division

3274. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of wharfage charges raised against private parties on Allahabad Division for using railway godowns for the purposes of storing goods during the last 3 years, yearwise;

(b) the amount of wharfage charges foregone and finally recovered during the above-mentioned period;

(c) whether specific reasons were recorded by Commercial Officers while considering the request of parties for waiving of wharfage charges;

(d) whether Government are aware that some Commercial Officers in collusion with parties and brokers waived wharfage charges indiscriminately resulting into loss of railway revenue; and

(e) if so, what steps are proposed to be initiated to stop such malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेलवे बोर्ड में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्ति

3275. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड में बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष एवं सचिव के विशेष सहायकों के पदों जैसे कुछ नाजुक पद वर्षों तक तदर्थ आधार पर प्रवर अधिकारियों को नजरअन्दाज करके भरे गये और सतर्कता विभाग ने भी इसका विरोध किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है और गत दस वर्षों में उनके वेतनमान क्या थे और उन्हें कितना वेतन दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या उनको इस प्रकार की तदर्थ नियुक्तियों तथा रेलवे में राजपत्रित संवर्ग के बारे में कुव्यवस्था का पता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते): (क) उक्त दोनों पद केवल सीमित अवधियों के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर भरे गये थे, जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है :—

अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड के विशेष सहायक—23-1-1974 से 5-2-1975 तक और 5-5-1977 से आगे

सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड के विशेष सहायक 31-3-1973 से 22-1-1974 तक (श्रेणी II में) और 23-1-1974 से 23-3-1977 तक (श्रेणी I में)-

रिकार्ड से ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं मिलती कि इन तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में आसूचना विभाग की ओर से कोई विरोध प्राप्त हुआ हो ।

(ख) इस समय ये दोनों पद 1100--1600 रु० के वेतनमान में हैं और इन पदों पर 150 रुपये विशेष वेतन भी दिया जाता है । जिन अवधियों के लिए ये पद तदर्थ आधार पर भरे गये थे, उन अवधियों के दौरान इन अधिकारियों को 1,09,778.00 रुपये की रकम वेतन के रूप में दी गई थी ।

(ग) और (घ). जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है, ये तदर्थ नियुक्तियां सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार और सक्षम प्रधिकारी के अनुमोदन से की गई थीं ।

26 जून 1975 से 28 फरवरी, 1977 तक मुअत्तिल किये गये बर्खास्त किये गये कर्मचारी

3276. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जून 1975 से 28 फरवरी, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को सेवा से मुअत्तिल किया गया और बर्खास्त किया गया ;

(ख) सरकार की घोषणा के अनुसार अब तक कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को सेवा में बहाल कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों को कब तक सेवा में बहाल कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) 15718 कर्मचारी इनमें वे कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं जिनकी सेवा की समीक्षा करके सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख से पहले रिटायर कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Survey for Dahod-Banswada Railway Project

3277. SHRI SOMJIBHA DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dahod-Banswada Railway project survey has been completed;

(b) if so, when the work will start; and

(c) whether there is any difficulty before the Government for not starting the project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). No survey for construction of railway line from Dahod to Banswada has been carried out and the project is not under consideration at present on account of paucity of resources.

फतवाह-इस्लामपुर रेलवे गाड़ी की गया तक ले जाना

3278. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतवाह-इस्लामपुर लाईट रेलवे (बिहार) 1926 से मार्टिन एण्ड कम्पनी के अधीन थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त रेलवे को अब सरकार ने अपने अधीन कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो क्या सरकार इस रेलवे को फतवाह-इस्लामपुर से गया तक बढ़ायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) प्रारम्भ से ही, फतवाह-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे मार्टिन एण्ड कम्पनी की प्रबन्ध एजेन्सी के अधीन थी और उसके बाद मार्च, 1970 तक उसकी उत्तराधिकारी मार्टिन बर्न के अधीन रही ।

तत्पश्चात, यह रेलवे कम्पनी के निदेशकों के बोर्ड द्वारा चलाई जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

टैक्सी स्टैंड के ठेके का आवंटन

3279. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटानगर रेलवे स्टेशन (बिहार) के निकट रेलवे की भूमि पर एक टैक्सी स्टैंड है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष इस स्टैंड का पहली बार नीलामी के माध्यम से आवंटन किया गया है; और

(ग) बिहार के किन-किन अन्य स्टेशनों पर टैक्सी स्टैंडों के लिए नीलामी के माध्यम से ठेके आवंटित किये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) टाटा नगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्राइवेट कारों, वाहनों, टैक्सी आदि को खड़ा करने के लिए एक सार्वजनिक स्टैण्ड की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) 19 अप्रैल 1977 को पहली बार अधिकतम टेण्डरदाता को यह ठेका आवंटित किया गया है ।

(ग) बिहार राज्य में किसी अन्य रेलवे स्टेशन पर टैक्सी स्टैण्ड का कोई ठेका आवंटित नहीं किया गया है ।

फतवाह-इस्लामपुर लाईट रेलवे की मरम्मत

3280. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतवाह-इस्लामपुर लाईट रेलवे लाइनें बिहार में बाढ़ों से, विशेषरूप से 1975 में पटना जिले में आने वाली बाढ़ से पूर्णतः ध्वस्त हो गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार का इस रेल लाइन की कब मरम्मत कराने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय 1976 में बिहार में आने वाली बाढ़ से है ।

यह सच है कि बिहार में, विशेषकर पटना जिले में, आई भयंकर बाढ़ के कारण सितम्बर, 1976 में फतुहा-इस्लामपुर रेलवे लाइन को भारी क्षति पहुंची थी ।

(ख) यह रेलवे लाइन एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी अर्थात् फतुहा–इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे कम्पनी के अधिकार में है जो इसके परिचालन का प्रबन्ध करती है, उसी को इस लाइन की मरम्मत करवा कर सेवाओं को फिर से आरम्भ करना था । इन सेवाओं को फिर से आरम्भ करने के लिए,

केन्द्र-सरकार ने इस कम्पनी को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए 5 लाख रुपये की राशि अग्रिम के रूप में स्वीकृत की है। इस लाइन के एक भाग की मरम्मत की जा चुकी है और उसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है।

Development Projects in Sealdah Division

3281. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of passenger freights of Sealdah Division South Section (i.e. Sealdah/Budge Budge, Sealdah/Diamond Harbour, Sealdah/Lakshmikantapur and Sealdah/Canning to be given separately);

(b) what are the development projects that the Railways have in mind for this particular section; and

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that people are quite often required to travel on the roof of the electric trains, causing deaths and accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Section-wise earnings from Passenger traffic on the Sealdah Division South Section for the year 1976-77 is given below:--

	Rs.
(i) Sealdah-Budge Budge	1,16,07,581
(ii) Sealdah-Diamond Harbour	97,89,770
(iii) Sealdah-Lakshmikantapur	36,41,393
(iv) Sealdah-Canning	31,82,323

(b) There are no development projects under consideration for these sections. However, reconnaissance traffic-cum-engineering surveys of the following new rail links on South Section of Sealdah Division have been conducted and are under consideration:—

Section	Length
Canning-Golabari	20 km.
Lakshmikantapur-Kakdwip.	30 km.
Canning-Hatgachha	30 km.
Sonarpur-Dham Khali	50 km.
Budge-Budge-Namkhana	82 km.
Hasnabad-Hatgachha	29 km.

(c) No.

Footpath on One Side of Two Bridges Near Kadalundi Station

3282. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to the General Manager, Southern Railway, Madras and the Divisional Superintendent, Olavakkot Division for imminent necessity to provide footpaths on one side of the two bridges Nos. 924 and 925 near Kadalundi Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Three representations have been received for the provision of footpath on one side of Bridges No. 924 and 925 across Kadalundi river situated close to Kadalundi station.

(b) The proposal was examined in detail and found not feasible as the existing bridge structure is neither strong nor suitable to take the proposed footpath.

रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य द्वारा रखे गये बंगले के मार्केट रेंट को कम किया जाना

3283. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी**: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के एक सदस्य को, जिसका दिल्ली में अपना मकान है, सरकारी आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए रेल विभाग के बंगले को अपने पास रखने की अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या बंगले के एक भाग को फर्नीचर आदि पर हजारों रुपए खर्च करके कार्यालय में बदल दिया गया है, और क्या सम्पत्ति संबंधी सभी नियमों एवं विनयिमों का उल्लंघन करके बंगले. का मार्केट रेंट भी कम कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी सुविधा अन्य समकक्ष अधिकारियों को नहीं दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उससे पूरा मार्केट रेंट वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी हां। रेलवे बोर्ड के एक सदस्य को जिनका दिल्ली में अपना मकान है सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार तत्कालीन सरकार के विशिष्ट अनुमोदन से बाजार भाव पर किराये की वसूली पर रेलवे का बंगला रखने की अनुमति दी गयी थी।

(ख) और (घ). जी हां। चूंकि दिन के समय बैठकों में व्यस्त रहने के कारण संबंधित सदस्य को कार्यालय समय के बाद अधिकांश फाइलों को अपने निवास स्थान पर निपटाना पड़ता था, इसलिए बरामदे से लगा हुआ एक कमरा कार्यालय के रूप में उपयोग के लिए नियत कर दिया गया था। किसी भी प्रकार के परिवर्तन पर कोई राशि व्यय नहीं की गई थी। लेकिन फर्नीचर की कुछ मदों पर 2486 - रु० की राशि व्यय की गयी थी। इस तरह जो क्षेत्र कार्यालय के रूप में उपयोग में लाया जा रहा था, उसके अनुपात में बाजार दर से किराये की राशि 1-9-76 से 1432.30 रु० से घटा कर 1051.60 रुपये कर दी गयी। ये अधिकारी 30-6-77 को सेवा निवृत्त हुए थे और 1-7-77 से उस अवधि तक जब तक वे उसे खाली करेंगे तब तक बाजार भाव पर पूरा किराया उनसे वसूल किया जायेगा।

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड के किसी अन्य अधिकारी ने निवास स्थान के किसी भाग को कार्यालय के रूप में परिवर्तित करने की ऐसी सुविधा के लिए अनुरोध नहीं किया है और इसलिए किसी अन्य मामले में इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठा।

Attending of Conferences of Political Parties by Judges of Supreme Court

3284. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Judges of the Supreme Court while in office can attend the conferences and meetings of political parties;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that a Judge or some judges of Supreme Court were present and attended the annual sessions of the Congress party held in December, 1975; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against such Judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) It is not for Government to lay down a Code of Conduct for the Judges.

(b) The information is not readily available with Government. In view of the position given to Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court under the constitution and the policy of the Government to maintain the dignity of their office, Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served in collecting such information.

(c) Does not arise.

12.25 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up Papers to be Laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order. Direction (2) clearly gives a direction to the House as to how the business of the House should be arranged. Matters involving Privilege get a higher precedence over Papers to be Laid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have looked into the Rule. That will come after laying of the Papers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Matters involving Privilege come after the Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may please go nd look into the book again.

Now, Papers to be Laid.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PUBLIC NOTICE re. NEWSPRINT ALLOCATION POLICY (BASIS OF ENTITLEMENT) FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Notice No. 1-PR-NP/77 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 12th July, 1977 containing the Newsprint Allocation Policy (Basis of Entitlement) for 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-653/77.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING, 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Works and Housing for 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-654/77.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) The Non-banking Financial Companies and Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Advertisement) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 385(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1977.

(2) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 388(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1977.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-655/77.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PARLIAMENT, DEPTT. OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ETC. FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-656/77.]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretaries of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-657/77.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE BY CENTRAL GOVT. ON P & T DEPTT. FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Communications for 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-658/77.]

(2) A copy of the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1977-78 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-659/77.]

12.30 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST SHRI KISHORE J. TANNA OF MESSRS. JAMNADAS MADHAVJI & CO., BOMBAY—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu sought to raise a question of privilege against Shri Kishore J. Tanna of M/s. Jamnadas Madhavji and Company, Bombay, for making alleged insinuations in a letter to the Editor published in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 11th July 1977, in respect of a statement made by the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies (Shri Mohan Dharia) in the Lok Sabha on the 27th June, 1977 during a discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

I am referring this matter to the Committee of Privileges under Rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha for examination and report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am much obliged to you.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। इस सदन में हमेशा बाढ़ के ऊपर तब चर्चा होती है जब बाढ़ आ जाती है, लोग मर जाते हैं, डूब जाते हैं। उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। यह पुरानी सरकार की रवायत थी, लेकिन अब नई सरकार इस सदन में है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लोगों के मरने से पहले इस पर विचार कीजिए। हमारी जनता पार्टी के चुने हुए जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं, मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा – भरतपुर और मथुरा हमेशा बाढ़ में डूबते हैं, इसलिये बाढ़ के बारे में पहले से विचार किया जाय और कार्यवाही की जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 के अन्तर्गत इस मामले को उठाना चाहते थे, वह अभी भी पेण्डिंग है और उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन इसी बीच में आप ने इस सदन में आ कर उस मामले को उठा दिया है, अब चूंकि उठा दिया है तो वह बात खत्म हो गई।

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir under Rule 376 (1) of the Rules of Procedure, I would like to raise a point of order with regard to the business of the House. I may invite your kind attention to Bulletin Part II of June 25, according to which the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy follow immediately after the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting come after the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. I find from tomorrow's tentative list of business that already the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Energy have been listed for tomorrow. I dare say you will agree and hon. Members on both sides of the House will agree that this House has not been lacking in energy, and the energetic House would not mind if the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy are taken up after the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. which is far more important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received your letter and we have gone through the whole thing and we find that the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also can be debated for a few hours after the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Energy according to the present arrangements. It would not get guillotined; that is what we see from the present timings. We can cut down the time we spent on the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs will take eight hours, and these will be taken up at 2.00 or 2.30 today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall see that I&B Ministry is also taken up for a few hours, I do not think, it will be guillotined.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If that is the case, we have no objection.

12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour. The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am deeply grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour. I am sincerely beholden to them for the kind words that they have spoken about me and the good wishes that they have extended to me. I was particularly impressed by the fact that the debate was on an extremely constructive note and all the distinguished hon. Members who spoke and participated in the debate made constructive suggestions and examined the various aspects of the problems that the Ministry faces and the work that the Ministry is responsible for. I shall also approach my task of replying to the debate in a spirit of introspection rather than in a spirit of acrimony about the past or flamboyance about the future.

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*Moved with the recommendation the Vice-President acting as President.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

My attempt will be to look for a consensus rather than indulge in any attempt to provoke anyone who took part in the debate.

As far as the subject that we are discussing is concerned, it is very clear that this is one of the issues on which a national debate is highly necessary. There are many things in our country and many aspects of the life of our nation that call for a constructive national debate. It is true that for 30 years we have been independent, many things have been attempted, and many things have been achieved. A time comes in the history of a nation when it becomes necessary for us to sit back and attempt to analyse what we have achieved and to see whether we have arrived at where we wanted to reach. This is a national effort and it is not a partisan effort.

As far as our country is concerned, there were many things that we attempted to achieve, but, for various reasons, we have not reached where we wanted to reach and on this question, there can be no difference of opinion between the hon. Members opposite and the hon. Members on this side of the House. It may be because there was some ambiguity in our thinking and the defining of our objectives. It may be because unforeseen events impinged on the plans and programmes and the policies that we had formulated. It may be because there were some shortcomings and deficiencies in the implementation of policies for which the government which was in power should take responsibility. There may be difference of opinion between the hon. Members opposite and us in determining the extent to which the third factor should be given importance. But I am sure all of us will agree that these are the factors which we have to take into consideration.

I beg to submit to the House that of the major issues on which there is a need for a national debate in this country, the question of industrial relations is one. As the hon. Members who participated in the debate pointed out, it is a major question that affects the entire fabric of the life of the nation. If is something in which everybody is interested. It is something in which everybody has a stake. Sir, there can be no such thing as an ossified model of industrial relations. Industrial relations have to be dynamic because they have to respond to the conditions of the society in which these relations exist. It is very clear that even if we recognize and assure ourselves of the three major points that were brought up in the course of the debate yesterday by my distinguished and hon. friends on the opposite side as well as this side—Mr. Ravi, Mr. Rajan, Mr. Chitta Basu and the others on this side whom I do not want to mention because their number is larger, namely, that industrial relations should recognize the right of workers to organize, themselves obviously, to protect their own interests through collective bargaining, to use the ultimate weapon of the strike, even if we grant all these things, as this Government does, still, there can be different pattern of industrial relationships. There is no uniformity in the patterns that we see in different countries of the world. There are a number of factors that determine, condition and colour industrial relations. Obviously, one is the form of ownership. Another factor is the techniques and relationships of production. A third factor is the nature of the state and the role that the state accepts for itself. A fourth factor is the instruments used by society to formulate public opinion. A fifth factor consists of the instruments that are used to forge and invoke sanctions and another relates to the relative roles of consensus, conciliation and confrontation, to the ethos in which the processes through which the reconciliation of sectional interests with the paramountcy of the collective interests of all sections takes place in a society. In all these respects, in each of these factors, tremendous

changes have taken place in our country. I do not want to take the time of the House to go into each of these factors. But I do want to tell the House, to beg of the House to remember that in almost all these factors tremendous changes have taken place in the last thirty years. Therefore, it is necessary for us to think afresh on the question of industrial relations, and not to think that because we had this system of industrial relations before independence and we maintained it for a few decades, we must cling to the system of industrial relations that we have been having in our country, even in the face of changes that have taken place.

In our country, as far as the question of ownership, for instance, is concerned we now have a very big public sector as the hon. members have remarked. It is obvious that there cannot be two codes of conduct, two pieces of labour legislation, one for the private sector and the other for public sector. There is a public sector, there is a private sector, there is a co-operative sector and there is the sector of the self-employed which we hope will increase in our country. Under such circumstances it has become very necessary for us to think afresh on the system of industrial relations and the machinery of industrial relations in our country. There must, therefore, be a national debate in which the trade unions participate, employers participate and all organs which contribute to the formulation of public opinion and the forging and invoking of sanctions participate. This debate should not only be on the structure, but also on the methods of conciliation, situations or problems that give rise to conflict or limitations and inhibitions that have to be kept in mind while resorting to struggle or dealing with conflict. I hope, therefore, that the debate in the House will be continued outside the House too and this debate will fructify in the formulation and the identification of a new concensus on the question of the industrial relations that we should have.

My hon. friend Shri Sathe who began the debate yesterday spoke of the responsibility for generating opportunities for employment. He pointed out that unemployment has been increasing in the country. He pointed out that unless there is a consistent, concerted plan to deal with the question of unemployment, not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas where the vast majority of our population lives, we can have no successful employment policy. I entirely agree with him. In fact, when he was explaining to us the magnitude of the problem and when he said that increase in unemployment can be countered only if we generate opportunities for employment in the rural areas themselves through industrialisation in those areas, through the generation of resources in those areas, through organising and providing facilities for marketing, credit, etc., for one moment I wondered whether somebody from the other side of the House was speaking or somebody from this side was speaking. I say this not to criticise my hon. friend Shri Sathe but to point out that there is a large measure of agreement in this House on this question. Unless we address ourselves to the task of generating employment opportunities in the rural areas, we will not be able to tackle the problem of unemployment. That is why I say—the Janata Party and its Government will, if necessary, shift its emphasis from the urban areas to the rural areas to see that this problem of unemployment and proverty is buried deep in the course of ten years. That is why we have said that in the next ten years we will see that destitution ends, poverty ends and every able bodied adult in this country gains the right to employment. He pleaded for demarcation of areas so that the right kind of industrialisation can take place. Unfortunately in this debate one can not go deep into this question because it is dealt with by my distinguished friend the Minister for Industry. But even so I would like to point out this to my hon. friend Mr. Sathe and others that we in the Janata Party manifesto have referred to the question

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of demarcation of areas for the production of certain wage goods and so on. I would like to add this that the question of generating employment is tied up with the question of appropriate technology. It is not that we have to cling to old forms and methods but we should encourage the adoption of a kind of technology which is consistent with our capital resources, our resources in skill and our need to match the investment-employment ratio to our needs. It is only then that we can go forward to the kind of industrial development which we want to have in the rural areas which will provide employment, improve the standards of living and create a new kind of life in our rural areas.

Mr. Sathe and other hon. Members who took part in the Debate referred to employment exchanges. They said that these are not functioning in a proper way. Well, perhaps, by a slip of the tongue, one of the hon. Members referred to employment exchanges as unemployment exchanges. There is no doubt that employment exchanges cover only a very small, an infinitisimal section of our population. There is no doubt that those who are unemployed or underemployed in the rural areas are not registered in the urban employment exchanges. It has also been pointed out that there are cases of corruption and malpractices. I would not deny that; it is possible; but what I wish to point out is this. The maintenance of these employment exchanges is largely the responsibility of the States. Even so we propose to look into the question because hon Members have raised this question, and I will see that a survey is conducted into their operations to see where malpractices exist and how they can be removed.

I now wish to refer to the points raised regarding the organised and unorganised sectors. Many hon. Members referred to this question. It is true that only 10 per cent of our working population live in urban areas. There is a total workforce of 200 million approximately in this country; and only 20 million of these work in the organised sector and urban industries. 13 million work in the public sector including the Central Government, State Governments and local bodies and 7 million work in the private sector. Of these 20 million only 5 to 6 million belong to what may be described as the unionised sector of workers. It is an unfortunate fact that many of them are not unionised. We cannot ignore the fact that a large percentage of them are not unionised. This country has responsibility not only for workers in urban areas, not only for unionised workers, but also for others, whether they are in the rural areas or in the urban areas. In order to tackle this aspect of the problem a new emphasis is needed, a new direction is needed. A new orientation is needed to ensure that 90 per cent of the working population is not outside the field of attention of this Ministry.

We propose to correct this distortion which has been a legacy of the past, I do not want to say of any particular Government. But, unfortunately, it is a fact and it is a fact, that Members on the other side will bemoan as much as we bemoan. Therefore, we want to bring about a shift in the emphasis so that 90 per cent of our working population is not ignored by the Labour Ministry.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : उनके सर्वे का कोई इन्तजाम मंत्री जी करेंगे जो यूनियनाइज्ड नहीं हैं ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: May I continue? Let him not interrupt me. My hon. friend has had his say. I enjoyed hearing him. Perhaps, he cannot enjoy hearing me.

Now I come to the next question. That is the necessity to balance the demands and the interests of the workers in different sections of the population. To an extent it can be said—it has often been said—I am not saying

in that in a derogatory sense—that workers who are in the organised sector of industry are a privileged section. I do not mean to say this in any derogatory sense because organisation is good for the worker. If the worker has no organisation he cannot fight exploitation, without organisation, one cannot fight exploitation in the rural area or in the urban area.

I hope my hon. friend, Shri Bosu is not walking out on this statement.

Sir, it is clear that an organisation is a great thing for labour. Even so, those who are in the organised sector and who have the benefits that accrue to them because of the solidarity and strength of unionsation must remember that the economy must be judicioulsy piloted, judiciously husbanded, to ensure that workers who are less fortunate, who have not been unionised and organised do not get further exposed to the kind of vulnerability that can arise from imbalances in the economy. I do not want to say more on this question. But, necessarily, this question has to be considered by the workers in the unionised sector.

Now, Sir, there was a suggestion which my hon. friends, Shri Ugra Sen and Shri Ram Dhari Shastri made that one way of dealing with this question of increasing opportunities for employment is to reduce the hours of work and to increase shifts and my hon. friend, Shri Ugra Sen, with his usual gusto, which I admire, went to the extent of saying—I am saying some thing good—that we should not give up this idea or ignore this idea because, capitalists may be against this idea. There is no danger; there is no fear that we will accept or reject any idea just because capitalists are in favour or against any idea. We shall examine this idea.

It is true that this idea, as my hon. friend Shri Ram Dhari Shastri said yesterday, has been suggested by the Royal Commission as well. We will examine this idea and if it is found feasible, if it is found beneficial, then we will certainly adopt the idea. But, we will examine the idea.

Then, Sir, some references were made to the emergency. Now I shall not introduce any jarring note in what I am saying and, even if some things that I say may be unpleasant, I shall try to say them in as non-controversial a way as possible, because, it is not part of my purpose, to provoke anybody in this debate. The Ministry of Labour must set an example in conciliation and the quest for consensus. Therefore, I only say that, example is better than precept. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member knows, and perhaps, he follows that in his life! Sir, as far as this question which was raised yesterday is concerned, namely the spate of strikes—after the emergency, that there was a spate of strikes, lock-outs and stoppages of work after the emergency—I would like to submit to the House that the emergency was an abnormal state of affairs. On this there can be no quarrel. We may all be sorry about what happened in different ways and in different degrees. We may be ashamed of what happened in different degrees. Some may have opposed; some may have wanted to oppose. The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. I shall not criticise anyone on that score in this debate. But when opportunity arises I shall not be found wanting in the ability to criticise what should be criticised. But at the moment I shall steer away from such criticism. (*Interruptions*). Sir, as far as the emergency was concerned, as I said, it was an abnormal state of affairs. During the Emergency, it looked as though a long dark night of agony was setting over the country. The fundamental rights of the people of India came under attack. They disappeared in an eclipse. The rights of workers also came under attack. My hon. friend, Mr. Rajan, yesterday said that the first shots in the Emergency were fired against the workers. I think I am not misquoting him. I do

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not want to remind hon. Members about the unpleasant things that happened. The attack on workers started with the Railway strike and the manner of attack, may I be permitted to say, was ruthless, if not barbarous. The attack on workers started with the days of the railway strike. There were attacks on the rights of workers in the Emergency, and many things happened. Many workers were retrenched, many workers were victimised. They were victimised for the sin of protesting against emergency, of standing for human rights, and standing for the rights of workers and the rights of trade unions for which millions of people have fought and suffered all over the country. They were arrested. They were retrenched, their services were terminated and the services of many people were terminated because some suspected or dreamt that they belonged to some organisation that somebody in authority frowned on (*Interruptions*) But, Sir, it is a fact that as soon as our party came to power, we took steps to see that the fundamental rights of trade unions and workers were restored, we took steps to see that those whose services were terminated during the emergency for political reasons were reinstated. (*Interruptions*) I do not understand why the hon. Member, Mr. Sathe, gets perturbed when there is any reference to the emergency. Now, as far as this is concerned, we have taken steps to see that those whose services were terminated for political reasons are reinstated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you taking steps to reinstate all the people?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am coming to that. As far as the public sector and the Central Government services are concerned it is within our powers to issue instructions. We have also sent circulars to the State Governments to see that this form of victimisation is corrected. Then, apart from the State Governments and the Central Government and the public undertakings, we have also the private sector over which the Government does not have complete control, does not have any control at all in a sense, but there one has to use the machinery that is available to one and the good offices that can be used by the Central and State Governments. This too is being done. The hon. Member raised certain questions about the employees.... (*Interruptions*).

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I want to draw your attention to the very painful situation obtaining in my constituency. 2000 workers of the HMT are on strike. Today is the 22nd day. I know the hon. Minister is taking interest; I should like to appeal to him that with his goodwill he should try to make a settlement someway. Two private sector companies, the Punalur paper mills and another Gionavala Binny Co., are also under lock out.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In answer to my distinguished friend Mr. Stephen, whose speech I missed in the debate....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not allowed to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know; I am sorry; I would have liked to listen to him. I may say that we are using our good offices to see that even in the private sector firms, victims are reinstated. With the coming into power of popular governments in various states this process may be accelerated and we hope we will be able to meet with the same measure of success that we have met with in the public sector undertakings and in the case of the central government employees.

Now, with regard to our attitude towards trade unions, soon after our government took charge we appreciated that it was necessary for us to have the fullest consultation with authentic trade unions before we formulated our policies. Therefore, we decided to revive the tripartite consultative machinery which unfortunately, for one reason or another had been put in cold storage for over six years. That again is a matter of regret as much to my hon. friends on that side as to Members on this side. All of us believe in the role and effectiveness of the tripartite machinery. India has made a significant contribution even in the ILO because of the fact that it has made effective use of the tripartite machinery. But unfortunately this machinery was put in cold storage. So we thought it was necessary for us to revive and resuscitate this machinery so that we may consult everyone and identify the maximum area of consensus before we embarked on any legislation in relation to labour. It was also necessary for us to do away with some of the apex bodies that had been set up during the emergency, because unfortunately certain criteria were used in the selection of the trade union representatives on these apex bodies, namely, restricting representation only to trade unions that accepted the emergency and the 20 point or the 25 point programme. Obviously those criteria are untenable and therefore the apex bodies had to be scrapped. I wish to assure the House that this does not mean that our government does not believe in bipartism or the utility of bipartite negotiations to which my hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Bosu referred. We do not want to throw out the baby with the bath water. We believe that bipartite negotiations and consultations have a role to play at various levels. Therefore the fact that the apex bodies have been scrapped and made functus officio does not mean that we are in any way under-rating the importance of bipartite negotiations.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: The Kerala government has already scrapped it.

Shri Ravindra Varma: As far as our attitude to trade unions is concerned, I wish to avail of this opportunity to say a few words.

Sir, we believe in the solidarity of the working class. The strength of any working class movement lies in the unity of the working class. We want the movement to be strong. It should use its strength with a full sense of responsibility to the workers as well as responsibility to the community at large. We do not want to subscribe to the policy of 'divide and rule'. We will not seek any partisan ends or any political dividend by dividing the trade union movement. We do not want to adopt the policy of bolstering any particular Central Trade Union Organisation irrespective of the support it enjoys from the working class. Trade Unions should seek their strength from the workers, from the services they render to the workers and not from the support that they expect from the Government for any political reasons. We do not want to use Trade Unions to seek partisan ends. But we also expect that trade unions will not resort to direct action to serve the partisan interest of any political party whatsoever. Anything that promotes the fragmentation of the trade unions reduces the strength of the workers in dealing with their employers. It leads to acute and acrimonious inter-union rivalry, which often dilutes the sense of responsibility and results in competition and sometimes unreasonable demand.

Here I will have to refer to the multiplicity of the trade unions to which many hon. Members referred yesterday. For many years now, trade unions, workers, leaders of the working class as well as all other people concerned have been bemoaning the fact that the multiplicity of trade unions is adversely affecting the

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strength of our trade union movement. I do not want to enter into a discussion on the reasons for the multiplicity of trade unions. But it must be admitted that this multiplicity has created enormous problems for the workers, for the employers and for the Governments as well. What is amusing about it and what is tragic about it is the fact that all the three sections say that multiplicity is bad and even so we have not been able to steer clear of the evils of multiplicity. There are many reasons for this. As I said, I shall not go into these reasons. However, one of the reasons certainly relates to the rules and practices governing the registration and recognition of the trade unions.

My hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu and some others including Mr. Rajan who made a very brief but eloquent speech, referred to the difficulties arising out of the present laws or practices relating to registration and recognition. This is a field in which we have to make close scrutiny and some method must be found to cut this Gordian knot. It has become a Gordian knot. How can we cut it?

There are two or three ways which are under discussion currently. Today according to the Trade Unions Act, as hon. Members are aware, any seven workers can register themselves as a union irrespective of the size of establishment, irrespective of the number of workers working in the establishment with the result that there is a direct incentive for multiplicity, whether it be on political basis or caste basis or whatever it may be. This is a matter which has been studied by the National Labour Commission and other Committees. There must be a solution to this. Can it not be that the solution lies in the way of prescribing a certain percentage of the workers of an establishment as an essential pre-requisite for registration. Now, if it is possible for us to have 10 per cent, 15 per cent or 20 per cent, we would be able to reduce the number. Even that will be an advance on what obtains today.

Secondly, I come to the question of recognition. As hon. members pointed out, it is crucial to the whole question of labour relations and industrial relations. What is the procedure for the recognition of a union? Here again unfortunately, there is no central law on this question. There is only a code of conduct, an understanding on the basis of which verification takes place and recognition is given. There is nothing which compels recognition. I wish to make this point clear because often times we hear complaints that the management does not recognise any union. If we had a central law which compelled the recognition of unions, this situation might not have arisen. There is no central law on this question, and it is a lacuna.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There are State laws.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes, like the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): It is a black law; we do not accept it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is necessary to have a look at this question of recognition. One method suggested is verification of membership which is done when there is a dispute as to which union should be recognised. Another method suggested has been a secret ballot, to which more than one hon. member referred yesterday. There are some advantages in one system, and some advantages in the other system. I do not want to pronounce on this question because this is a matter which the committee that is being appointed according to the decision of the tripartite conference will look into. However, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a third proposal which that committee

will be considering and that is somewhat an innovation. That is precisely the reason why I want to state it in the House.

The proposal is that all the workers or employees of a particular industrial establishment should be regarded *ipso facto* as members of a union which will be recognised as the bargaining agent for collective bargaining in that establishment. Workers will have the option to opt out of membership, if they want. But otherwise, *ipso facto* it will be taken that every worker is a member, and this union will be the agent for collective bargaining. This will not in any way prevent or inhibit the rights of the workers to form other trade unions for activities which may not be confounded with economism. If I may use that word, like workers' education, quasi-political or political activity or any other activity. But the knotty question, the thorny question, before us is the identification of a bargaining agent. For that, there will be this union. If for any reason the number of persons who opt out is large enough, one can think of a collegiate agent for collective bargaining. These are some of the proposals that are being studied by the committee. I do not want to anticipate the decision of the committee. I only wanted to mention that these are the three or four proposals that are being studied by the committee which has been set up by the tripartite conference.

Sir, I will move to industrial relations. I see that I am racing against time at this moment. My distinguished colleague the Home Minister is already waiting in the wings and I shall be brief. About industrial relations, many hon. members pointed out to the lacunae in the Industrial Disputes Act. I wish I had the time to go into this question at length. I entirely agree with whatever was said from either side of the House on the question of the present procedures and laws being time-consuming, being such as encourage further litigation and delays, etc., I agree with the criticism that has been levelled against the present situation as far as the Industrial Disputes Act is concerned.

My hon. friend, Mr Ravi, who made a very impassioned speech and referred to me as 'my erstwhile friend',— if that is a fact, I am very sorry. I still consider him as a friend. I do not think he meant what he is reported to have said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He meant erstwhile colleague.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: He meant, erstwhile guru.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I said 'My old friend'.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I must regret the steep fall from grace. Yesterday he pointed out to the lacunae in the Industrial Disputes Act and the conciliation processes that obtain today and said that there is nothing to compel the management to attend conciliation proceedings. He is right. This is one of the many shortcomings in the Industrial Disputes Act and we have, therefore, decided to set up a tripartite committee which will go into the question of the respective roles of the machinery in the Plants to settle disputes of the individual workers on the spot so that they may not become festering sores later on, the machinery for conciliation, the machinery for adjudication and the machinery for arbitration and the hierarchical system of tribunals to which also reference was made. The Committee appointed after the discussions in the Tripartite Conference will go into these questions, and it is on that basis that I said earlier that we hope to introduce a comprehensive Bill on industrial relations in the winter Session. Almost all the hon. Members who took part in the debate yesterday underlined the need for a comprehensive Bill which will bring together different pieces of legislation which exist today, streamline them,

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remove shortcomings and lacunae and put forward simple, direct procedures which are not tilted in favour of the management, but tilted in favour of the workers, the exploited who need the support of the State. Our attempt, therefore, in this comprehensive legislation will be to bring forward such a measure and I do hope that it will be possible for us to bring forward this legislation in the winter Session.

Some reference was made to the public sector. My hon. friend, Mr. Ravi was quite dramatic, I think, in an effort to provoke me when he said that the Labour Minister today will find that an Under Secretary in the administrative ministry can veto his proposals. Whatever might have been his motive in putting the matter in that way, there is no doubt that the practice in the last few years has been that the Labour Ministry consults and gets the approval of the administrative Ministry before referring disputes for adjudication. This is a legacy of the past. We shall certainly examine this situation and I can assure the hon. Member that most of the Ministers directly concerned with administrative Ministries of this kind are people who have had long meritorious and distinguished record as trade union workers and leaders and, therefore, I have every hope that there will be no dual policy, as far as this Government is concerned,—in relation to the private sector and the public sector.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: We have to wait for 60 days before you decide whether it should be referred or not, and then place it in cold storage. Is it fair? Does it not go against Article 14 of the Constitution?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There is no question of cold storage. We are working in warm weather streaming sweat and the rain.

When I referred to this, I also wanted to say that such Acts as the Industrial Disputes Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Standing Orders, the Code of discipline evolved by the Indian Labour Conference as well as the points the hon. Members raised about definition of workmen, and industry, all these will be considered by this committee; and I hope the report and the legislation we bring forward will be satisfactory to the hon. Members opposite as well.

I will turn now to the question of workers' participation. This government is committed to the idea of workers participation. I know that for quite some time, there have been proposals about workers' participation; and as some hon. Members from the other side, said yesterday, some of these proposals were more for participation, in increasing production and productivity, rather than for participation in management. We do not propose to throw dust in anybody's eyes. When we talk of participation in management, we believe in it. We believe in a system in which workers will have their full share of participation in increasing productivity, and in receiving their share of the increased productivity, in management as well as in equity. Our manifesto has clearly stated that we believe in promoting the participation of workers in management as well as equity. Therefore we propose again to study this question very carefully, because we are not satisfied with make-believe schemes and half-way houses. This is not a simple question. I wish I had more time, because many devices have been used in the past, not in this country alone, but in other countries too with varying measures of success, but also exposing various dangers in this process. Therefore, one of the committees that the tripartite conference has set up, deals particularly with the question of workers' participation; and there are distinguished representatives of the trade union movement,

employers, public sector units and of the government working in this committee, which will report to us on workers' participation. On the basis of this evaluation and assessment, and definition of the kind of procedure that we should have for participation, from the plant level upto the Board level as hon. Members said yesterday, we hope to bring forward proposals for legislation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about allowing workers to run some of the sick units?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I will come to it. I wish to say something about unorganized labour. It is very clear, as the hon. Members particularly from this side of the House said—when I refer to some Members I am not inviting them to stand up and shoot a question at me; otherwise I will have to continuously be looking at you. Sir, since there is no danger of your standing up and shooting a question at me—and it was pointed out with great emphasis—and I have already referred to this question—that we must devote attention to the unorganized labour in the rural areas. Unorganized labour, consists mainly of rural workers, agricultural workers, contract labour, "Dadari" labour—to which no reference was made probably because nobody from Orissa spoke yesterday—construction workers and others. This government has proceeded to ratify the ILO's convention on rural workers' organizations, because we believe that unless there are organizations of rural workers, it will not be possible for them to achieve the degree of improvement in their standards of living or social security that workers in the organized sector have achieved. It is, therefore, necessary to devote attention to the organization of rural workers.

Unfortunately, for lack of time, I shall not be dealing with the question of contract labour. But I want to assure hon. Members that though I am not referring to it, I shall attend to every point that they have raised during the debate, and see that whatever remedial or corrective or supplementary action is necessary is taken, on this question. If I do not wax eloquent on this question it is not because of lack of feeling, but because of lack of time.

On the question of bonded labour, some remarks were made yesterday. It was pointed out that the numbers specified in the Report was unreal.

My distinguished friend and comrade, Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar, also made some interesting observations on the Report, that it referred to the 20-Point Economic Programme and what not. I smiled when she made those observations because, in a sense, she was right. These things are referred to in the Report. But I must point out to her and the House that the Report is a report of the activities that took place. It is not a statement of intentions or a manifesto that we are placing before the House or on the Table of the House. So, these things were referred to in the Report.

As far as bonded labour is concerned, unfortunately, many States have replied that there is no bonded labour in their States, although it must be admitted that it is the absence of a proper survey and a proper effort to identify the disguised forms in which bonded labour exists that makes the States write back and say that "there is no bonded labour in our State." For instance, one State said that there were 37 workers who were bonded labourers out of whom 36 had been rehabilitated. But one of the hon. Members opposite, who came from that very State, pointed out to the continued existence of bonded labour in some disguised forms in his State. For want of time, I cannot go into this question again at length, but I only want to assure this House that we are in touch with the States to see that proper surveys are taken up to identify the disguised

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forms of bonded labour and that efforts are made to liberate them and rehabilitate them and to ensure that they do not relapse into bondage.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is wrong that is mentioned in the Report for which you had to express regret? One of the lady Members mentioned about this programme and you expressed regret. I do not understand why you expressed regret.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not remember about what I expressed regret. I regret some things and I like some things. I do not know whether I have said anything about my regretting anything in regard to the hon. Member.

Now I come to the question of social security. I must be permitted to go fast for want of time. The hon. Members yesterday referred to social security schemes like ESIC, provident fund, gratuity, family pension etc. I will be excused, I hope, if I do not go into each of the arguments advanced and the questions put, for want of time. But I will consider every one of them. My hon. friend, Shri Ravi particularly referred to the question of exemption from the ESIC. This is a question that many hon. Members have raised. But one has to realise that in any social security scheme, or insurance scheme, there has to be a kind of pooling of risks and resources. That is how insurance works. Subject to that, of course, I will consider all the points that my hon. friends opposite as well as on this side of the House have raised.

Then there was a reference to the indebetedness of workers. It is a fact that some surveys have been conducted in this regard. They have revealed a high degree of indebtedness, particularly among the colliery and plantation workers. That does not mean that there is no indebtedness elsewhere. These are particularly vulnerable sections of labour. We are at the moment considering this question, along with the Department of Banking, to see what kind of institutional arrangements can be made to provide consumer credit, consumption credit, to workers. We are also considering legislation to deal with this question to ensure that they do not become victims of usury.

Now I come to the question of safety in mines and the working conditions in mines. This is a very important question, and this Government has given top priority to this question. We convened a conference of all those who are connected with safety in mines, including the representatives of trade union organisations. I must tell the House that this was the first time that the representatives of trade union organisations were also invited to the conference on safety in mines. The Conference has examined this question, and we have revived the Committee of Review and have made it obligatory for this Committee to meet and review these measures and the implementation of these measures in the mines every three months.

Reference was made yesterday to the Chasnala tragedy. I have already placed on the Table of the House the Report of the enquiry into the accident in Chasnala as well as other mines. There is no doubt at all that the court of enquiry has found some officers guilty of negligence. As the hon. Members know, when such a report is submitted, there are three types of action that can be taken. One is in relation to breaches or infringements of the Mining Act for which the Labour Ministry is responsible; another is the action that the State Government take in regard to any culpability; and the third is the action taken by the administrative Ministry concerned. My hon. and distinguished colleague, Mr. Patnaik who is present here, referred to this question in the course of the debate on the Demands for Grants

of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. He said that on this question we propose to get in touch with the leaders of the opposition parties and to examine the reports that have been presented. As far as the Labour Ministry is concerned, we have given the utmost consideration to these reports which have been presented by people with judicial experience, and whatever action has to be taken will be taken, because we do not want the impression to go round that because of nationalisation we are not concerned with culpability as far as ignoring rules regarding safety are concerned. Safety first is essential because as far as the miners are concerned, they are exposed to great hazards, and if the Government and the Ministry of Labour cannot protect workers who are working so deep down in the mines against these hazards, the Government must be condemned. We, therefore, do not propose to invite such condemnation. We will see that the utmost attention is paid to the question of safety, and we shall ensure that rules regarding safety are strictly followed.

Some questions were raised about wage policy. Our Government has declared its intention to formulate a comprehensive National Policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices. A Wage Policy can be realistic and meaningful only when it is a part of an integrated policy on incomes and prices. A Wage Policy certainly has to take into consideration the need to ensure minimum wages to all workers including unorganised workers in the rural areas. It has to ensure that workers receive a legitimate share of the profits that accrue from production and increase in productivity. It has to rationalize wage differentials and reduce disparities in a phased manner, to protect the real wages of workers, to avoid providing incentives for the adoption of capital-intensive processes, to provide incentives for higher productivity and acquisition of skills, and to eliminate malpractices in the payment of wages. One cannot over-emphasize the necessity to see that such a Wage Policy forms part of an overall policy on incomes and prices. One can carry conviction with the workers about the need for restraint in putting forth claims for higher wages only when similar discipline is apparent in the distribution of profits and dividends, in the salaries and perquisites, and seen and unseen incomes of those who are described as Executives or the Captains of Industry.

The question of National Wage Policy, as the House is aware, is receiving careful attention at the highest level. This is not a subject on which a policy statement can be made in a hurry because, as the House is aware, it deals with many aspects of wages, incomes and prices. A concerted policy in this regard is being formulated and when it is ready, it will certainly be placed before the House.

I shall refer to the sick mills in passing. My distinguished colleagues, the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Industry also referred to this question. We are concerned with it primarily from the point of view of ensuring that workers do not get disemployed or retrenched. We shall, therefore, work in unison with the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry to see that wherever possible, sick units are re-opened with the help of financial institutions and under the management of workers, if possible. This was a suggestion which some of the Members opposite also made yesterday.

Comrade Ahilya Rangnekar talked about discrimination against women. This Government does not believe in discriminating against anyone.

The hon. Member yesterday referred to a certain circular or order issued by the Madhya Pradesh Government about bidi workers. I shall certainly enquire into this question. I have not been able to do so after the House rose yesterday, but I shall certainly look into this question and if

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

there is any discriminatory order, I shall take the matter up with the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Then the question of police intervention in the strikes was raised by my distinguished and hon. friend, Mr. Ravi. I wish to say that unless a situation deteriorates into a law and order situation involving destruction of plant, machinery and life, we do not think there would be police intervention. This is the policy of our Government.

Then two other questions were raised. One was about bonus, and the other was about the CDS. Let me take up the CDS first. My distinguished and hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, made a significant and highly scholarly contribution when he raised the point of wage freeze, price freeze, etc. and I was delighted to hear his observations on this question. On the question of the CDS, some suggestions were made in this House about interest rates as well as returning the instalment that falls due, in cash. These, as the hon. Members know and the House knows, are engaging the attention of the Government and, therefore, I am not in a position to say anything more on this question. It is primarily dealt with by my distinguished colleague, the Finance Minister.

On the question of bonus, many hon. Members said that I should make an announcement here and now. I wish I could have made an announcement. But then this is a matter in which there have been many zigs and zags of policy. I do not blame anyone, but the pendulum has oscilated to such distances that it needs considerable thought on all aspects of the question before a decision is taken. We are in the process of doing so, and I do believe that before the festival season—to which my friend, Mr. Ravi referred—it shall be the endeavour of the Government to see that a satisfactory decision is made known before the festival season commences even in the southern most parts of this great sub-continent.

Mr. Ramamurthy from the other side, referred to the WIMCO, bidi industries and crackers. I shall certainly look into the question that he raised and I shall get in touch with the Tamil Nadu Government to see what can be done about it.

I think, I have covered most of the main questions that were raised yesterday. If I have not done, it is not because I want to ignore any point that was raised but because of lack of time.

Many cut motions have been moved. Some hon. Members told me that they have moved cut motions because that is the only way of drawing the attention of the Ministry to some shortcomings or grievances or some problems. Within the time at my disposal, I shall not be able to deal with each and every cut motion. But I say this that I have studied and I shall study every cut motion and take whatever corrective administrative action I can take in reagrd to the subject-matter of the cut motions.

I shall conclude by, once again, thanking all the hon. Members from all sides of the House who took part in the debate. It shall be the attempt of our Government to see that the work of this Ministry leads to full employment, to job security, to wage security and to social security for the workers and to a real new deal for the workers of the country. I beg of the House to pass the demands of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put cut motion No. 26 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to clear all dues of workers of the money deducted from them under the CDS. (26)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 3] **[13.52 hrs.**

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Ahsan Jafri, Shri
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shrimati P.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Hitendra
Engti, Shri Biren
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
*Hande, Shri V. G.
Haren Bhumij, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Mahata, Shri C. R.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Patel, Shri Dwarkadas
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Pradhani, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri A. K.
Seyid Muhammed, Dr V. A.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Arif Beg, Shri
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Baldev Prakash, Dr.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
Birendra Prasad, Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury
Chandravati, Shrimati
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen

*Wrongly voted for 'Ayes.'

Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Choudhary, Shri Ishwar
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Fazlur Rahman, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gattani, Shri R. D.
Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Guha, Shri Samar
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Hegde, Shri K. S.
Hukam Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri Kalyan
Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
Jethmalani, Shri Ram
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapoor, Shri L. L.
Keasar, Shri Amrut
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Kesharwani, Shri N. P.
Kishore Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
Mahale, Shri Harishankar
Mahi Lal, Shri
Maiti, Miss Abha
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mangal Deo, Shri
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Manohar Lal, Shri
Meerza, Shri Kazim Ali
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Munda, Shri Govinda
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Negi, Shri T. S.
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Oraon, Shri Lalu
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
Patil, Shri U. S.
Patnaik, Shri Biju
Patwary, Shri H. L.
Phirangi Prasad, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghavendra Singh, Shri
Raghavji, Shri
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
Ram Murti, Shri
Ram Sagar, Shri
Ramapati Singh, Shri
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Rodriques, Shri Rudolph
*Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Satya, Deo Singh, Shri
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'.

Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheo Sampat, Shri
Sher Singh, Prof.
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Somani, Shri S. S.
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri Ramanand
Ugrasen, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri Hargovind
Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Narsingh
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri
Zulfiquarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As per the computer table, the result* of the Division is Ayes 63: Noes 117. In any case, the corrections will be made; there may be a few here and there. But, I think, the Noes have it, the Noes have it, the Noes have it. The Cut Motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Cut Motions Nos. 92 and 93, moved by Shri N. Sreekantan Nair. Shall I put both of them together to the vote of the House?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put Cut Motions Nos. 92 and 93 together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 92 and 93 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Cut Motion No. 105, moved by Shri Vayalar Ravi.

The question is:

'"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare 8-1/3 per cent. bonus to all workers. (105).]'

We shall follow the same procedure...

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The usual procedure is to throw the doors open and allow those Members who want to come in and those who want to go out, to go out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Let the lobbies be cleared. That is the meaning of clearing the lobbies.

The Lok Sabha divided:

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*The following Members also recorded their votes;

AYES: Shri S. G. Murugaiyan, Shri Gev. M. Avari, Shri Darur Pullaiah, Shri K. Kunhambu, and Dr. Saradish Roy.

NOES: Sarvashri Charan Singh, R. P. Sarangi, R. K. Mhalgi, Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav, Dhanik Lal Mandal, Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Mahendra Narayan Sardar, V. G. Hande, Shiv Ram Rai, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Durga Chand, K. L. Mahala, Ram Prasad Deshmukh, Shrikrishna Singh, Dr. Ramji Singh, Shrimati Kamala Bahuguna, and Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza.

AYES

Division No. 4] [14 hrs.

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Ahsan Jafri, Shri
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Avari, Shri Gev M.

Balakrishmiah, Shri T.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Basappa, Shri Kondajji
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shrimati P.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chettri, Shri K. B.

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Hitendra

Engti, Shri Biren

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Haren Bhumij, Shri

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.

Mahata, Shri C. R.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Narayana, Shri K. S.

Patel, Shri Dwarkadas
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Pradhani, Shri K.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi

Rajan, Shri K. A.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

NOES

Arif Beg, Shri
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Baldev Prakash, Dr.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri

Borole, Shri Yashwant
Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury

Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati
Charan Singh, Shri
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Choudhary, Shri Ishwar

Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gattani, Shri R. D.
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Hande, Shri V. G.
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Hegde, Shri K. S.
Hukam Ram, Shri

Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kasar, Shri Amrut
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Kishore Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh

Lyngdoh, Shri Hopingstone

Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mahi Lal, Shri
Maiti, Miss Abha
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mangal Deo, Shri
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Manohar Lal, Shri
Meerza, Shri Kazim Ali
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Munda, Shri Govinda

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Negi, Shri T. S.

Oraon, Shri Lalu

Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
Patil, Shri U. S.
Patnaik, Shri Biju
Patwary, Shri H. L.
Phirangi Prasad, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan

Raghavji, Shri
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Murti, Shri
Ramapati Singh, Shri
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rodriques, Shri Rudolph

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan
Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan
Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheo Sampat, Shri
Sher Singh, Prof.
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Somani, Shri S. S.
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Ugrasen, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri Hargovind
Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Narsingh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri
Zulfiquarulla, Shri

*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 69. *Noes* 128.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put Demands Nos. 68 and 69 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 68 and 69 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

The motion was adopted.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Shri Amarsinh Rathawa;

NOES: Sarvashri Birendra Prasad, Motibhai R. Chaudhary, Shiv Ram Rai, Ram Sagar, Ramanand Tiwary, Madan Lal Shukla, N. P. Kesharwani, Kalyan Jain, Harishankar Mahale, Dr. Ramji Singh and Choudhary Ram Gopal Singh.

Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Labour voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
68.	Ministry of Labour	28,33,000	—	56,67,000	..
69.	Labour and Employment	22,46,00,000	3,15,000	44,76,00,000	6,31,000

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I bring it to the notice of the House that the latest convention is that during the Lunch Hour there would be no division and no question of quorum would be raised? Are we now departing from that convention?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have dispensed with the Lunch Hour.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We decided to sit through the Lunch Hour and yet we developed the convention that during the Lunch Hour there would be no division and no question of quorum would be raised.

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14 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 51 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted. *Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
51.	Ministry of Home Affairs	87,62,000		1,75,24,000	..
52.	Cabinet	64,73,000		1,24,45,000	..
53.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	2,73,08,000	..	3,83,84,000	..
54.	Police	70,50,83,000	2,16,67,000	139,03,11,000	4,33,33,000
55.	Census	1,26,79,000	..	2,53,59,000	..

1		2	3	4
56. Other Expendiure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	52,34,16,000	19,39,58,000	104,18,32,000	36,79,17,000
57. Delhi	44,13,68,000	26,47,00,000	88,21,86,000	52,93,99,000
58. Chandigarh	6,51,58,000	3,13,76,000	13,03,17,000	6,27,53,000
59. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,74,24,000	3,77,87,000	15,42,47,000	7,41,75,000
60. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78,96,000	70,04,000	1,57,92,000	1,40,09,000
61. Lakshadweep	1,52,34,000	52,13,000	3,04,69,000	1,04,25,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Home Ministry has always occupied a crucial position in our national life because it deals with the problems of the internal security, national integration, welfare of minorities, of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and such other crucial and critical areas of our national life. At any time in our history, it is very important, but Sir, at this juncture, when there has been an important political transition and transformation, when the Indian National Congress which was the main vehicle for our freedom struggle and which provided stability and leadership for thirty years after independence has for the first time lost its majority in the hon. House and a new coalition has assumed power, the importance of the Home Ministry become more than ever before ..... (*Interruptions*). It is an Akali-Janata coalition and Janata Party itself is a coalition of many parties.

This transition has indeed been historic, and it must also be said that it has been traumatic in many ways. Never since 1947 has there been such bitterness and tension, the whole body-politic has been convulsed, and yet I think the destiny of our nation has reasserted itself and the collective wisdom of the Indian people spoke through the world's greatest general elections and there was a smooth and peaceful transfer of power.

श्री जगन्नाथ प्रताप रावत (गोवा) : आप तो हिन्दी विश्व सम्मेलन के नेता बन कर गये थे, यदि आप हिन्दी में बोलते तो अच्छा रहता।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मैं इस सदन में दोनों भाषाओं में बोलता रहा हूं। आज मैंने सोचा कि मैं अंग्रेजी में भाषण करूं।

I was saying that this smooth and peaceful transition of power and transfer has in a way been a very major achievement of which we can all be proud regardless of which party we belong to, regardless of whether our Party won or lost. Of course, all of us won and that is why we are here in this House. But apart from that, it has been a very major achievement. Whatever the verdict of history will be upon the events that took place in the last year and a half or two years of emergency, the causes leading to it, the positive and negative factors. I do

not want to go into that. As the leader of our Party and the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Chavan, has said on the floor of the House that we have said good-bye to emergency for good and certainly, there is no question of trying to defend any of the excesses that have taken place during the emergency. I must say that even if a fraction of the reports that have been published since March are correct, it is indeed a matter of very great shame to us, that Indian citizens should have been mistreated or tortured or ill-treated whatever the facts of the thing may be. This has been a very grave tragedy which nobody, no self-respecting or civilised individual, could ever seek to defend. And it is clear in retrospect that two major things took place. Censorship became self-defeating as a result of which a very serious communications gap developed and many people who were even very close to the government did not actually know what was happening in various parts of the country. And, it is also, I think, clear—if one may take a philosophical view—that the cardinal teaching of Mahatma Gandhi with regard to ends and means was disregarded at our peril. I think if there is one mistake, a major mistake, that was made, that is that we forgot this essential moral and ethical correlate between ends and means. Even good programmes, even programmes of national importance and even programmes of value for the future of the nation were destroyed, were discredited because of the means used to implement those programmes, and I think this is an aberration which hopefully will never again occur in the history of our nation.

I must say, speaking personally and also for many hon Members here, that we are happy at the various Commissions that the hon Home Minister has set up. There are so many of them that in fact I have lost count. But let those commissions function in an atmosphere of fairness and impartiality. We would like and we would be happy to see that really the people who are guilty, let them come out into the open. There is no question of trying to defend anybody who may be guilty. As Kabir has said:

कबिरा तेरी झोपड़ी गलकट्टन के पास

जो करेगा सो भरेगा तू क्यों भया उदास

If anything wrong has been done, certainly, we do not want to defend it. But, I would submit and I would urge that the work of these Commissions should take place in an atmosphere of freedom and it should not be vitiated by an atmosphere of hysteria or witch-hunting or innuendo or rumours. Let the Commissions function rapidly. In fact, I would urge the hon Home Minister that these should not be unduly prolonged. Let us know what actually happened. Let us know who was guilty and let these enquiries be brought to a conclusion.

14.07 hrs.

[SHRI D. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Having said this, I must now point out that the record of the new Home Ministry in the last 100 days, despite the brochure the Home Ministry has brought out, has not been impressive. Simply condemning the emergency, or simply setting up commissions are no substitute for positive action. Sir, a number of very disturbing trends have developed since the General Elections which, if they are not checked immediately, can cause very grave damage to the national fabric.

I will try briefly to place before this hon House what these various points are. There is first of all this whole question of continuing price-rise. I am sure this has been dealt with in the Demands for Grants of the Finance Ministry. It will be dealt with when the Finance Bill is finally debated. I would like to point out that the weaker and more vulnerable sections of society are facing acute distress and hardship as a result of this continuous price-rise, and simply condemnations and dire warnings issued from time to time by some respected leaders of the Janata Party to the traders that unless

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prices come down this will happen and that will happen, have been of no avail and in fact, nothing has happened in the last 100 days and prices have risen. Sir, in a country like ours where the economic level is low, where the cushioning is very minimal, the correlation between economic distress and law and order is very close and direct. Therefore, I think it is very essential that if law and order is to be maintained satisfactorily, some positive, definite and effective steps have got to be taken very soon to stop, not only to stop the spiral of rising prices but to reduce it. If they can even bring the prices back to the level that was there when we left and gave up the government, it will be a great achievement as far as the new Janata Government is concerned. Therefore, I would urge that this matter should receive top priority. It will be debated at some greater length when the debate on Finance Bill comes up.

Another very disturbing and tragic situation that has developed has been the growing pattern of atrocities against Harijans, tribals and weaker sections of society since the General Election. I have got a great deal of material. I do not want to take too much time of the House. Other hon. members from our side will also be speaking. If one looks into the incidents that have taken place, the gruesome and tragic incidents that have place for the last 100 days, they seem to have taken place with greater rapidity. If you take, for example, two incidents—the Belchi murders and the Meerut incident—the weaker sections of society are being terrorised in broad day-light. People are being thrown into fire. Tribals and Harijans are being systematically terrorised by the stronger castes and classes. In this country there has been an uneven, fragmented and fractured Society even since the dawn of our history. But in the last many decades we have tried to spearhead some sort of a movement for egalitarianism. Gandhiji was in the fore-front of this movement. Many of the hon. members in this House also belong to that era when social reform, when the welfare of the weaker section of society was a very major preoccupation of our country. With a great deal of difficulty the weaker sections were beginning to feel—some sense of security. Some sort of participation in society. Are we going to allow a disasterous backsliding? Are we going to allow a situation where the people who are economically poor, the stronger castes are allowed with impunity to trample upon the rights of minority or weaker sections? I would submit that this is a matter of grave concern for the entire nation. It is not a party problem. It is a national problem. The point I would like to make is this. If one sees the large number of incidents that have taken place since lifting of the emergency, they seem to fall into pattern and that pattern is—the weaker, vulnerable and submerged sections are at the receiving end and the more powerful section is at the giving end. This must stop immediately if our national fabric is not to be totally destroyed. I hope the hon. Home Minister in his reply will give a categorical assurance that peoples rights and liberties will be protected regardless of class and caste.

So many judicial enquiries been set up? There are still unemployed retired judges, who must be available for further commissions. If necessary, why in cases like these Commissions are not set up? Why is the matter left to the local law and order machinery? This is something which is really very disturbing and I am sure all sections of the House will share our sense of acute distress and agony at this tendency and at this trend which must be reversed.

Along with this special picture that has emerged, the general law and order situation even in our beautiful capital city has deteriorated considerably in the last three months. Delhi.

at one stage, had become virtually free of this sort of crime. You find now no day passes when some kind of report regarding gruesome murder, day-light robbery, armed robbery, abduction and so on, does not come in this capital city of Delhi which is under the nose of the Home Ministry of the Government of India. We are proud of Delhi being one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. Are we going to allow Delhi to be like another beautiful city like Washington.? Washington is a very beautiful, but, my friends tell me, some of whom I met that people cannot go out alone at night in Washington for fear of being robbed or being hit on their heads. People lock their doors at night because they are not sure of safety. If they keep their doors open, somebody may come in or murder them or loot the house. We do not want our city to become a beautiful city where people cannot walk with sense of security. The law and order situation in the capital is deteriorating steadily. Just this morning we read another report of another murder that took place. I do not want to mention names. This is something which must stop. When the Prime Minister says that there should be freedom from fear it does not mean that every criminal should also be free of fear, every murderer should also be free of fear.

जिसकी मर्जी आए वह मार धाड़ करता फिरे लूट पाट करता फिरे यह मंशा तो प्रधान मंत्री का नहीं था, उनका यह अर्थ तो नहीं था। ठीक है अभयता होनी चाहिये लेकिन जो समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं उनके लिए अभयता नहीं हो सकती है। अगर सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं रहेगी, समाज विरोधी तत्वों को भय नहीं रहेगा तो हमारा दिल्ली में रहना कठिन हो जाएगा। दिल्ली के जो संसद् सदस्य हैं विशेषकर उनसे भी मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस सुन्दर शहर को कहां ले आने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं इस पर वे गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

I have mentioned about the trend of rising prices; I have mentioned about the sort of attrocities being committed on the weaker sections of society; and the deterioration of law and order in this very capital. There are some other disturbing facts. After the summary dismissal of the State Assemblies, in the elections that followed there was, after 30 years, a movement away from national parties towards regional parties. This is true of the All India Anna DMK in Tamilnadu; the National Conference in Kashmir; the Akali Dal in Punjab; the Communist Party Marxist in West Bengal, although they have an international philosophy, but the face that they have projected in Indian politics is of a regional party. I do not for a moment question the patriotism of the people belonging to these parties. They are as good if not better citizens and patriots as all of us. But I would like to make one point clear. After many thousands of years when Indian nationhood has begun to develop let us not in the heat of the moment forget the long corridors and vistas of Indian history; let us not forget that unity in this country was something which eluded us for many centuries and we faced this problem of fragmentation even in the days of Asoka, Akbar and Aurangazeb when after unity we found again that there was an attempt at disintegration. I am raising this point because I feel that this is a matter upon which the Union Home Minister will have to give special attention. I have one suggestion for the Home Minister that he may consider the immediate revival and reactivisation of the National Integration Council. The NIC was set up when the first aggression took place,—the Chinese aggression—and after that it has been meeting occasionally. The time has now come in the context of the Centre-State politics for the National Integration Council to be revived so that any type of wrong tendency

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on the part of the State is counteracted, so that despite the diversity the unity of the country is maintained, not only for today, but for the future.

Sir, despite the clear-cut provision in the Janata party manifesto for rooting out defections, I am afraid the record of the Janata party during the last 100 days is very dismal indeed. Not only have defections been encouraged but there has been an open invitation to people to leave their parties and to come over to the Janata party in the States and in the Centre. Instead of setting up new norms of political activity getting rid of the weaknesses of the past, this sort of yawning gap between preecpt and practice is something which is most undesirable. This is evident in many issues which have developed during the last 100 days. Although they were making highly moral and highly promising pronouncements that we should have the Anti-Defection Bill and they were consulting Members, those discussions were prolonged so that before the Bill comes you complete your process of defection! So, Sir, I would submit.... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): This was a suggestion of your own colleagues.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह शोभा नहीं देता। जब आपने एक बात कही है, जब आप सत्य के पुजारी हैं और सत्य की बात कह कर आप लोग लाखों वोट ले कर आते हैं, फिर छोटे से लाभ के लिये "आ नो भद्रा: क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वत:" सब आ जावे भाई कितने हैं, हम कुछ नहीं पूछेंगे कि आपकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या है, आपका अतीत क्या था, आपका भविष्य क्या है। इस तरह लोगों को आन्दित करना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा यदि आप स्वराज परम्परा बनाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं तो इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही आपको और इस देश को शोभा नहीं देती।

Sir, there is another point which I must make. It is also something which is not really a party matter. That is, what is wrong with our police? Why is it that whenever an opportunity arises—whether it was during emergency—in Turkman Gate—or whether it is in Faridabad, the police has not covered itself with glory. What was wrong with them? Is it something in human nature? If somebody gets hold of someone and goes on beating by a danda and saying 'maro'! Is there something wrong with our police? Or is there something wrong with our recruitment and our training or our motivation? What is it? I am not suggesting that in Faridabad any instructions were issued that you should torture the worker. Why did it happen? Why has it happened even in earlier times? I do not think instructions were issued that this should be done. Something is wrong with the entire law enforcement machinery.

This is a very deep, psychological and philosophical problem, if I may say so. But, what is it? I would urge on the hon. Home Minister who is a man of very considerable experience to try and get to the bottom of this. Why is it that our police are like that? Our army is doing perfectly well. I know because I come from a State where there are lakhs of armed personnel. There was not a single instance, that I can say, in the last thirty years of rape or of any type of coercion or harassment of the civilian population that has taken place. Why is it that if something happens the police do not do behave properly? It is very peculiar.

I am not blaming anybody. (*Interruptions*). I am only raising a fundamental point and I am urging on the hon. Home Minister that he must

undertake some fundamental restructuring of the entire process, the entire structure of the police force whether it is the recruitment or training or motivation. Why is it that power is misused in this way? Why is it that the lower functionaries who should be the servants of the people, in fact, tend to become tormentors of the people? I think it is a very grave matter and I would expect that the hon. Home Minister will look into this. This is a fundamental thing. I am not blaming one regime or the other regime for this. Is it that we, as a nation, lack in some national character? I do not know. But, it is a very painful matter and I think it needs to be looked into.

Having said that, there is one force to which I would like to pay a tribute and that also comes directly under the Home Minister. That is the Border Security Force. In the last 20 years, I have travelled extensively on the borders and, in the last year or two, I have visited dozens of establishments of the Border Security Force on our borders. In many cases, s you are aware, the first brunt of any attack that comes upon our country is borne by the Border Security Force. I have visited them at pickets at 10,000 or 11,000 feet. I have visited them in the deserts. I would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the officers and jawans of the Border Security Forces for the very excellent work that they are doing in safeguarding the interests of the country.

There are some other points which also come within the purview of the Home Ministry, to which I will briefly refer. There is a question of the Intelligence Agencies in this country. I am aware that this is a delicate matter. I will simply say that there are several Intelligence Agencies RAW, Intelligence Bureau, Army Intelligence, State Intelligence and so on. One thing I find lacking often is adequate coordination between these various Intelligence Agencies, particularly, in the Border Areas. After all, we must remember that, in the national interest, we have got to develop intelligence, particularly when there is reason to believe that there are a number of Foreign Intelligent Agencies functioning in this country. It becomes all the more important that our intelligence agencies must function with a certain degree of coordination. I have found from personal experience that—particularly in the border areas—the coordination is not as satisfactory as it might be. I will not go into this in greater detail. Of course in 1971 our intelligence agencies functioned very well. Let me recall Sir, that even Shri Bhutto in his first broadcast admitted and said that Indian intelligence was so good that before a train would steam out of the Lahore railway station they would know and they would bomb the Lahore railway station. It is not as if I want to condemn the work of the intelligence agencies. In the 1971 war our intelligence agencies functioned remarkably well but despite that I would say that there should be better coordination between the intelligence agencies, particularly in the border areas.

There is another point which technically perhaps comes under the Ministry of Rehabilitation but because it deals with law and order I would request the hon'ble Home Minister to give some attention to this also. In 1971 the nation won a very big victory—a victory which was greeted all over the country as the greatest victory which this country has won. It is often forgotten that the price of this victory was paid by the 25,000 people belonging to the Chamb area which remains under Pakistani occupation and which we were not able to liberate. These 25,000 people of Chamb area are the people who with their blood, sweat and tears have paid the price for our great victory.

जिस विजय की हमने इतनी प्रशंसा की; कि भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में इतनी विशाल और इतनी महत्वपूर्ण विजय आज

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तक नहीं हुई, उस विजय का किस किस पर बोझ पड़ा, किस किस ने कीमत अदा की, वह 25,000 जो छम्ब के रहने वाले हमारे भाई, बहिन और मताएं हैं।

Sir, to this day, I am sorry to say, I am not blaming the present government—I am making a point—the rehabilitation of these Chamb refugees has not been completed. This is something which needs to be completed.

Further, Sir, in 1947 some refugees came over from Sialkot and you will be surprised to know that though their children have reached the voting age yet they are dis-franchised. In the recent elections to the State Assembly those thousands of people did not have the vote. They have the vote for Parliament but they do not have the vote for State Assembly. Shri Shanti Bhushan is here. I am sure he will take up this matter with the new Government. It is very unfair. It is against all cannot of natural justice. This is a problem which we had been agitating upon but which requires to be looked into.

There is another matter which comes under the Home Ministry, namely, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and his Report. I have had the honour and privilege of being in this House for the last ten years. I have noted that whenever the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes before the House it is most unsatisfactory and it really is not fulfilling the purpose for which the Constitution set it up. I would say that there should be, even if necessary by amending Article 338, a separate commissioner for scheduled tribes and a separate commissioner for scheduled castes. Just to jump them together because the word 'scheduled' is there is not good. It is a fallacy. The problems of the two are entirely different. Scheduled tribes have certain special problems, particularly nomadic tribes. They need special attention. The Scheduled caste is a totally different type of problem. They are spread throughout the country; their problems are the result of centuries of discrimination and oppression. I would urge that when we are considering any amendment to the Constitution, if necessary, this should be bifurcated and very special attention should be paid by the Home Ministry to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There are a large number of other matters. There are also many other people on this side of the House and I want to give them full opportunity to speak; I shall therefore not take too much time. I shall simply end with one appeal and that is, that there has been enough bitterness and hatred in this country over the last few years, bitterness and hatred that has gone deep down into the national psyche and that has tainted and poisoned the very springs and roots of our nation. I feel that a time has now come when we must move towards national reconciliation. Let us not forget that we, all of us, share this nation and all of us in this House have been sent by the people to express their hopes, their urges and their aspirations. And therefore, I think that as we did in the case of the selection of the candidate for the Presidentship, we should summon up our moral, intellectual and spiritual resources in the true traditions of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. We should wherever possible work for consensus. Wherever necessary there will be differences but they should be differences expressed with dignity and restraint. Simply recrimination, simply looking backward is not going to help I can assure you that as far as our party is concerned, the leader is on my right, members of our party, we are also after the experience of the elections seeking earnestly and genuinely to rediscover the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi

and Jawaharlal Nehru; we are trying to re-establish our spiritual and our ethical roots which have made our party great and enabled it to play such a magnificient role in the Indian destiny. I can assure that as far as we are concerned, we are going to try to move away from whatever may have been the aberrations of the past. As far as the ruling party now is concerned, they have a great responsibility; they have the control of the destinies of 600 million people, a nation that is destined to become one of the greatest in the world before the end of this century. I shall end with a prayer, it is a prayer for reconciliation, for moving together to meet the problems of the nation, of the people, the real problems of poverty, of unemployment, of disease and ignorance and illiteracy. Those are the problems and we have got to solve those problems in a cooperative manner.

सह नाववतु। सह नौ भुनक्तु।
सह वीर्यं करवावहै।
तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु।
मा विद्विषावहै॥

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to instal popular and responsible Governments in several Union Territories (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to grant Statehood to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a uniform policy regarding grant of Statehood to Union Territories and creation of new small States (24)]

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to permit writing in all national languages in the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to restore law and order and arrest growing crime in New Delhi (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to reduce Entertainment and Hospitality Expenses (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to strengthen Criminal Investigation and Vigilance (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give assistance to States to provide houses for all police people in all States (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of CBI to arrest smugglers (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of C.B.I. in arresting black marketeers (14)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to strengthen Border Security Force (15)]

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to strengthen Industrial Security Force so as to protect industries (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve training to train detectives (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to modernise the equipment in police stations and to provide vehicles to police people (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to train more people in fire service (19)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to increase stipends to holders of literary titles (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to strengthen Harijan Sevak Sangh (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the Telugu people's linguistic rights in other States (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Leaving out the names of important freedom fighters while installing commemorative stones on the occasion of 25th anniversary of India's independance (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to strengthen computer system for processing census data (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give more financial assistance to Andaman and Nicobar Islands (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Lakshadweep' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give more financial assistance to Lakshadweep (62)]

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay-Northwest): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to prosecute the Criminal Case against Mr. Sanjay Gandhi by (a) allowing him to remain free to destroy evidence (b) making no adequate representation to Judicial Authorities in the matter of granting anticipatory bail (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to pursue with vigour and due despatch the various inquiries for which Commissions of Inquiry have been instituted (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the CBI to investigate a serious case of cheating the Government of India against certain influential persons information of which was lodged with the CBI on 7th December, 1974 (63)]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to reinstate all the Central and State Government

employees who were forcibly retired or whose services were terminated during the Emergency (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant pension to the freedom fighters who participated in the Moplah rebellion in Kerala (47)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to enhance the amount of pension granted to freedom fighters (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take final decision on all the pending cases of pension of freedom fighters immediately (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need and political justification in granting freedom fighters pension to participants in the Moplah Rebellion in Kerala which was a part of the freedom movement (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for an urgent decision regarding the granting of pension to the freedom fighters who took part in Vayalar-Punnapra armed insurgence against the autocratic princely rule in Travancore in 1946 (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for granting pension to the participants of the historic Telengana armed uprising against the Nizam of Hyderabad and his Razakars who were trying to keep Hyderabad out of Indian Union (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for providing freedom fighters pension to the participants in the RIN and RAF mutiny in Bombay in 1946 (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to thoroughly democratise the police force so that it may change its present character (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to re-educate the police force in the socio-political values of India today to enable them to be in real service of the weak and poor in society (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to drastically reduce the size of Central Police Force and para-military forces (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take appropriate steps to reduce the spending on Central Reserve Police Force (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to abandon the police verification system (38)]

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for reconsidering the cases of thousands of people who were denied jobs on the basis of police verification reports (39)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide schemes for gainful employment through land colonisation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide Popular set up in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands similar to Arunachal Pradesh (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to extend Andaman Special Allowance to all categories of Government Servants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands irrespective of recruiting place and place of residence (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to grant remission of colonisation loans advanced for the rehabilitation of erstwhile East Bengal displaced persons in Andaman Islands (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide remission of land revenue in Andaman District where crop failed due to pest attack and cyclone (52)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide more funds for granting taqavi loans to the farmers (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of law and order situation in the territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (54)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for allotment of land to the Nicobari tribals shifted from Car Nicobar to Little Andaman (55)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate facilities to the Nicobari tribals (56)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot agricultural land to landless agriculturists (57)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to enhance the scholarship to students studying in mainland institutions (58)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide employment to the unemployed youths in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (59)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide relief to farmers affected by last cyclone (60)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to exempt charging of any land revenue from the holders of 2.02 hectare paddy land in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (61)]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinikil): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the Harijans from the atrocities (41).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prosecute the culprits and landlords for their atrocities against Harijans in the country (42).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain normal law and order situation in Delhi (43).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give protection to opposition party workers from the attack of the ruling party (44).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continuous attempt to topple the democratically elected State Government like Assam, Karnataka and Andhra. (103).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Discrimination in issuing orders of enquiry against the Chief Minister of Congress State (104).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continuous attempt to intervene in the affairs of States which are against the federal concept of our nation (105).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to control infiltration of R.S.S. into the entire Government service. (106)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure protection to the minorities in the country (107).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control the growing activities of the R. S. S. which is against the national interest (108).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Attempt to give respectability to R. S. S. the para millitary organisation and threat to the national unity and integration (109).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the political voilence in different parts of the country (110).]

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Passive attitude towards the political voilence against Congressmen in defferent parts of the country (111).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to respect the feelings of the people of non-Hindi speaking States (112).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Determination to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people (113).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrest the culprits committing atrocities against Harijans (114).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure security to the citizens of Delhi (115).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to project the Harijans in the country (116).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control the aggressive violence gainst the Harijans in different Parts of the country (117).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the linguistic minorities in the country (118).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the linguistic minorities from the attack of the communal elements like Shiva Sena in big cities (119).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Decision to withdraw the cases of corruption against Shri P. S. Badal, the Chief Minister of Punjab while issuing orders of enquiry against the Congress Ministers (139).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Discrimination in withdrawing corruption cases against the Punjab Chief Minister Shri P. S. Badal, during President's rule in Punjab (140).]

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Truchnapalle): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to release all political prisoners including Naxalites and withdrawal of all pending cases against them (68).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to commute death sentences against Naxalites (69).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the policy regarding official lenguages at the

Centre and the States, in the light of the assurance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that English would be continued as long as the non-Hindi speaking people desire it (71).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate the socio-economic disabilities suffered by people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (73).]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a Code of conduct for the police to give protection to Harijans and other weaker sections of the society against attacks from landlords and their agents (76).]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the facilities and concessions given to Scheduled Castes also to those who have converted to other religions from the Scheduled Caste communities (89).]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the social disabilities of Scheduled Caste Christian by extending the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act to them (90).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a high-power enquiry into reported cases of atrocities committed on Harijans and other weaker sections during the Assembly elections in several States particularly in Bihar and U. P. (94).]

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate protection to Harijans and other Scheduled Tribes against the harassment and attacks by privileged sections particularly in the rural country-side (120).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a judicial inquiry into the incidents which took place in Belchi under the false plea of "rivalry between two groups" (121).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant statehood to the Union territories (122).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need and political justification in granting freedom fighters' pension to participants in the Moplah rebellion in Kerala, a part of the freedom movement (123).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant freedom fighters' pension to freedom fighters who participated in the Vayalar Punnapra rising in the erstwhile princely State of Travancore in 1946 (124).]

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reduction of the size of the Central Police Force (125).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to dispense with the policy of police verification prior to employment of Central Government employees (126).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to release all Naxalite prisoners unconditionally and commute all sentences, including death sentences on all convicted Naxalite prisoners, and withdrawal of cases instituted against them (127).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to ensure implementation of the official language policy at the Centre and the State gauranteeing that English would be continued as long as non-Hindi speaking people desire it (128).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to institute steps for jail reformes, with a view to improving conditions in jails and taking measures to stop police torture of prisoners in lock-ups and jails (129).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in clearing all cases of applications for freedom fighters' pension (130).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective measures to check smuggling, blackmarketing, hoarding and impound the monies amassed by well-known smugglers (131).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate steps to check the preventing of Harijan voters from exercising their votes in the recent elections to the State Assemblies particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, thus denying them their fundamental right to vote (132).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in attacks on Harijans in the past few months and need to give them adequate protection (133).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up adequate machinery to root out corruption and prevent corrupt practices in all fields of public and economic activity (134).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take steps to check the harassment, torture and rape of women taken into police custody in Union territories (135).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in the Union territory of Delhi (136).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take stringent and salutary action against all police and other officials responsible for harassment and torture of persons taken into police custody in Union territories (137).]

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बकसर) : सभापति महोदय, आज गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस चल रही है, और पुलिस बिभाग भी इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है। हर एक देश और समाज के लिए पुलिस और उस के कार्य-कलापों का बहुत महत्व है। सरकार चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की हो, लेकिन पुलिस की आवश्यकता हमेशा रहेगी। हमें दुख है कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने अपने साम्राज्य को कायम रखने के लिए 1861 में जो पुलिस एक्ट बनाया, भारतीय पुलिस आज भी उसी पुलिस एक्ट के अनुसार काम कर रही है।

अभी डा० कर्णसिंह भाषण कर रहे थे। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह कहां थे उस वक्त, जब सम्पूर्ण बिहार में नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर सैकडों हरिजनों के सीनों पर गोली मारी गई। आज आप घड़ियाल के आंसू बहा रहे हैं लेकिन मैं आप से सीधे पूछना चाहता हूं— बार-बार हम लोगों ने सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाया लेकिन जहां वर्ग-संघर्ष था, बड़े बड़े जमींदार और बड़े बड़े किसान हरिजनों और खेतिहर मजदूरों का शोषण कर रहे थे, वे अपनी मजदूरी बढ़वाना चाहते थे लेकिन उन लोगों को सैकड़ों की संख्या में गोली के घाट उतारा गया, उस दिन आप ट्रेजरी बैंचेज पर थे। डा० कर्ण सिंह की मैं बड़ी इज्जत और सम्मान करता हूं लेकिन आज यह घड़ियाल के आंसू बहाना कहां तक उनके लिए उचित है यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया।

मैं कुछ फिगर्स दे रहा हूं—1956 में सम्पूर्ण भारत में 5,84,949 क्राइम हुए जो पुलिस थाने में दर्ज किए गए। 1960 में 6,06,363 क्राइम हुए। 1965 में 7,51,615, 1970 में 9,55,422, 1973 में 10,77,171 और 1975 में 11 लाख 56 हजार 392 क्राइम हुए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सुरक्षा की नाई ये जो अपराध बढ़ रहे थे उस समय ये हुकूमत वाले कहां थे? जब सारा भारत अपने को असाहाय और असुरक्षित समझता था उस वक्त यदि आज का यह विचार होता तो मैं माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी को बधाई देता।

यह कहेंगे कि पापुलेशन बढ़ी है। मैं मान लेता हूं। लेकिन आप देखें प्रति एक लाख जनता जनसंख्या पर 1950 में 141 क्राइम हुए, 1960 में 157, 1965 में 178.8, 1973 में 188 इस तरह से ये क्राइम बढ़ते गए।

दूसरी तरफ खर्च देखा जाय—1950-51 में सारे भारत वर्ष में पुलिस पर खर्च था 43 करोड़ 18 लाख 42 हजार 158 रुपये। 1966—67 में यह हो गया 206 करोड़ 96 लाख 2809, 1973-74 में 475 करोड़ 28 लाख 30383 और 1975-76 में हो गया 689 करोड़। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह क्राइम बढ़ने का कारण क्या है? उस वक्त क्या हो रहा था? सरकार ने जो आपातस्थिति में छूट दी थी, मैं निश्चित रूप से जानता हूं उस समय साधारण जुल्म नहीं हुए।

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

बिहार में बड़े शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से आन्दोलन चल रहा था जयप्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में। पूज्य महात्मा जी के नेतृत्व में सन 1920 के, 30 के और 1942 के संघर्ष को श्रीमन् जानते हैं। लेकिन बिहार में जिस शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से हमारा आन्दोलन चला उसमें सैकड़ों लोगों के सीने पर गोली मारी गई, मासूम बच्चे मारे गए जिनके बाप तड़फ तड़फ कर पटना में कह रहे थे कि हमारा क्या अपराध था जो हमारे मासूम बच्चों के सीने पर गोली मारी गई? आप ने जयप्रकाश जी पर आरोप लगाया। पूज्य जयप्रकाश नारायण ने अपने सम्पूर्ण जीवन को दीपक की नाईं देश की आजादी के लिए जलाया। उन्होंने देश से कुछ भी नहीं लिया। उन्होंने एक ही बात कही थी। 1861 का पुलिस ऐक्ट है उस की धारा 5 में लिखा हुआ है कि कोई भी पुलिस अधिकारी या निम्न कर्मचारी विधि सम्मत आदेश हो तो उस आदेश का पालन करेगा। पुलिस ऐक्ट कहता है कि तुम्हारा कोई ऊपर का अधिकारी कोई गैर-कानूनी आदेश देता है तो उसका पालन न करो। मैं जानना चाहता हूं किसी पुलिस सिपाही को या सब इंसपेक्टर को कोई आई०ए०एस०अफसर कहता है कि इस रास्ते चलते आदमी को बेरहमी से पीटो तो क्या उसे उस आदेश का पालन करना चाहिए। आपने सारे संसार में बदनामी करने की कोशिश की कि जयप्रकाश जी अनुशासन हीनता फैलाते हैं लेकिन मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि अनुशासन हीनता कौन फैलाता है। अपराध की स्थिति को मैं जानता हूं और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी पर हमें पूरा विश्वास है, प्रशासन के काम को वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। बेलछी का जो काण्ड हुआ, मैं वहां पर स्वयं गया था, वहां पर वह झगड़ा वर्णों का झगड़ा था। गरीब हरिजनों को बड़ी बेरहमी से पीटा गया। मुझे विश्वास है कि गृह मंत्री जी इस काण्ड की उचित छान बीन करवाकर उचित न्याय दिलवायेंगे। लेकिन यह बात तो आपने ही शुरू की थी जबकि समूचा बिहार जल रहा था। मैं मानता हूं कि पुलिस में भ्रष्टाचार व्यापक है जोकि अंग्रेजों की देन है। आप इस बात की कल्पना करें कि जिस देश के राजनेता, मुख्य मंत्री, मंत्री और प्रधानमंत्री तक भ्रष्ट हों तो फिर उन गरीब पुलिस कर्मचारियों की क्या बात को जाये जो कि दाने दाने के लिए मोहताज हों, जिनको भरपेट रोटी न मिलती हो। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस देश में ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। ऊपर राजनेताओं से चपरासी तक यह स्रोत बह रहा है। आप कल्पना करें कि पुलिस वाले किस कठिनाई में काम करते हैं। वे 24 घंटे के नौकर हैं। जब सारा संसार सो जाता है तब पुलिस का सिपाही या दारोगा टप टप पड़ती हुई बूंदों में अकेले क्रिमिनल को पकड़ने के लिए जाता है। यह मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है क्योंकि मैं भी 13 साल 7 महीने और 21 दिन पुलिस का साधारण सिपाही रहा हूं और बिहार में दो बार गृह मंत्री रहने की हैसियत भी जानता हूं कि पुलिस कर्मचारियों की स्थिति क्या है। पुलिस के सिपाही और दारोगा 24 घंटे के नौकर होते हैं। इस दिल्ली में दरियागंज या कनाट प्लेस में पुलिस का सिपाही सुबह 8 बजे आता है और शाम को 8 बजे जाता है। क्या आपने कभी विचार किया है कि उस बेचारे को भी भूख लगती है, उसके भी ठंड लगती है। बांझ क्या जाने प्रसव की पीड़ा। वास्तविकता यह है कि मलाई की इच्छा उन्हीं में होती है जिनके

दिल होता है जिसके दिलों में गरीबों के लिए दर्द होता है। क्या वह दर्द नौकरशाही में है? क्या वह दर्द बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजाओं में है? क्या वह दर्द पूंजीपतियों में है जो समाज का शोषण करते हैं? गरीबी क्या है, ठंड क्या है, पानी की प्यास क्या है, भूख किसे कहते हैं—क्या इसकी जानकारी इन लोगों में है ? आज भी बिहार में लोग गोबर का अन्न खाते हैं। वह गोबर का अन्न जो फूल जाता है उसको हरिजन ले जाते हैं और पानी में धोकर खाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य श्री कर्ण सिंह से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—पिछले तीस वर्षों में आप ने क्या परिवर्तन किया, कौन सा परिवर्तन किया ?

मैंने एक बार बिहार की विधान सभा में कहा था—जिस देश की जनता गोबर का अन्न खाती है, उस देश के मंत्री को एअर-कण्डीशन में नहीं रहना चाहिये, इन बातों को देख कर दिल बैठ जाता है। आपने दिल्ली में एक नई लोक सभा बनाई है, जो खाली पड़ी हुई हैं, बेकार पड़ी हुई है, लाखों रुपया आप ने उप पर खर्च किया है, लेकिन उस अभागे गरीब सिपाही के लिये, गरीब इंस्पैक्टर के लिये आप ने क्या बनाया ? गरीब हरिजनों के लिये कैसे मकान बनाये ?

श्रीमन्, आप जानते हैं—पी० ए० सी० की हड़ताल हुई, आपने सैकड़ों गरीबों के बेटों को, किसानों के बेटों को गोली के घाट उतार दिया, आज भी वे जेलों में पड़े सड़ रहे हैं। इसी दिल्ली नगरी में 1967 में गरीब के बेटे ने, मजदूर के बेटे ने, किसान के बेटे ने, रोटी के लिये, रहने के लिये, शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से हड़ताल की थी। मैं उस वक्त बिहार में गृह मंत्री था, उसी हैसियत से आया था, उस समय मेरे मित्र चव्हाण साहब ने, जो उस समय गृह मंत्री थे, उन्होंने सी० आर० पी० को बुला कर उनको पकडवाया, बैरहमी से पिटवाया और आज भी उन में से दर्जनों लोग दर-दर के भिखारी बने हुए हैं। क्या आप का ध्यान इस ओर गया था कि वे भी मनुष्य हैं, इन्सान हैं, इनका भी परिवार हैं, ये भी देश में उसी तरह काम करते हैं जैसे दूसरे करते हैं? आज भी अगर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला हो तो किस का बेटा लड़ने के लिए जायेगा क्या नौकरशाही का बेटा जायेगा, टाटा और बिड़ला का बेटा जायेगा, क्या जमींदार और राजाओं का बेटा जायेगा? हमारे जैसे गरीब और दीनहीन का बेटा जायेगा। 30 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद इन गरीबों की तरफ किसी ने नहीं देखा।

आप बात-बात में 1861 का हवाला देते हैं। 1861 का पुलिस ऐक्ट अंग्रेजों ने अपने साम्राज्य की रक्षा के लिये बनाया था, जनता की सेवा करने के लिये नहीं बनाया था। आज वही ऐक्ट हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस की प्रेरणा स्रोत है। उस वक्त लार्ड एलेन बारा ने लिखा था—"ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करो कि सिपाही दुश्मन से भी ज्यादा अपने अफसर से डरने लगे।" क्या आपने इसको बदला? मैं जानना चाहता हूं पिछले 30 वर्षों में आप ने क्या किया कौन सा काम किया ? आपके आई० पी० एस० का यही स्रोत है। आपके आई० पी० एस० में अच्छे से अच्छे ईमानदार, चरित्रवान और राष्ट्र भक्त लोग भी हैं, लेकिन ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो भ्रष्ट हैं, सचरित्र नहीं हैं। आप ने बिहार में चार हजार पुलिस के सिपाहियों को कम्पलसरी रिटायर कराया, मेरे पास पूरी फिगर नहीं है, मैं लगभग कहता रहा हूं कि लेकिन क्या आप ने किसी आई० पी० एस० को भी रिटायर कराया? मैं जब बिहार में गृह मंत्री था, तब 4 आई० पी० एस० को एक दिन में कम्पलसरी रिटायर कराया,

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

14 डिप्टी सुप्रीन्टेन्डेन्ट आफ पुलिस को एक दिन में कम्पलसरी रियाटर कराया और 2 डी० आई० जी० को सस्पेण्ड किया। लेकिन आप ने उन गरीब सिपाहियों को, गरीब इंस्पैक्टरों को रिटायर करके सारे हिन्दुस्तान को दिखला दिया कि हमने इतने लोगों का जो करप्ट थे, जो भ्रष्ट थे, जो बेईमान थे, उन को निकाल दिया। मैं माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी से बड़े अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं—क्या गरीब का बेटा ही करप्ट होता है, बड़े लोगों का बेटा करप्ट नहीं होता? आप अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर पूछिये कि यह कहां तक न्यायपूर्ण था।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि वे मेरी मांग को अवश्य पूरा करेंगे—भारतीय पुलिस आयोग का गठन कीजिए और 1861 का जो पुलिस ऐक्ट है, जो पुलिसवालों का प्रेरणा स्रोत है, उस को जल्द से जल्द समाप्त कीजिए? इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप सारे भारत में गरीब सिपाहियों, दारोगा और इंस्पैक्टरों के परिवारों के लिए शत-प्रतिशत आवास बनाने की व्यवस्था करें। आज भी दिल्ली में एक सिपाही और दारोगा को अपने स्टेशनों से 15, 20 किलोमीटर दूर किराये पर मकान ले कर रहना पड़ रहा है और आप उनको उचित किराया भी नहीं देते हैं। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूं कि वे एक प्रोग्राम बना कर शत-प्रतिशत उनके रहने के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था करें और अगर मकान नहीं बना सकते हैं तो खुद किराये पर ले कर उन को मकान दें।

भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में माननीय सदस्य डा० कर्ण सिंह और श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी, जोकि भारत की प्रधान मंत्री काफी समय तक रहीं हैं, बहुत दिनों से रहते रहे हैं लेकिन उन्होंने उन लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है। आप देखें कि थानों में कई जगह बिजली नहीं है, पंखे नहीं हैं और दिल्ली में रहने वाले सिपाहियों के लिए दवा का भी अच्छा इन्तजाम नहीं है। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि वे दो दिन पहले कुछ थानों को देखने गये थे लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर सिपाहियों के लिए चौकी रखने का स्थान तक नहीं है और न बक्सा रखने का कोई इन्तजाम है। जब यहां पर अंग्रेजी सामराज्य था, तो सरकार की ओर से सिपाही को चौकी के साथ साथ एक बक्सा दिया जाता था लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में वह भी उस को ठीक से नहीं मिला और उस चीज को भी हटा दिय गया। आज उन सिपाहियों के लिये चिकित्सा को भी कोई उचित प्रबंध नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि ये सब सुविधाएं उनको दी जाएं।

आज एक सरकारी कर्मचारी केवल 8 घंटे ड्यूटी देता है और उस के बाद वह अपने क्वार्टर में रहता है। उस को रविवार की छुट्टी मिलती है और दूसरे त्यौहारों की उस को छुट्टी मिलती है लेकिन पुलिस विभाग एक ऐसा विभाग है जहां पर इमर्जेंसी में उस ने 18, 18 घंटे की ड्यूटी दी है और न उस को रविवार की छुट्टी मिलती है न किसी त्यौहार की छुट्टी मिलती है और ईद बकरा-ईद होली और दशहरा आदि त्यौहारों में तो छुट्टी की बजाय उसको और अधिक ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। जब मैं बिहार का गृह मंत्री था तो मैंने कहा था कि उन को 48 दिनों की छुट्टी दी जाये लेकिन बाद में उसको 21 दिन की छुट्टी देने

की बात हुई। मैं मांग करता हूं कि कम से कम दो महीने की उस को अतिरिक्त छुटटी दी जाए और अगर छुटटी नहीं आप दे सकते हैं तो 12 महीने की जगह उसको 14 महीने का वेतन दिया जाए। आप ने बहुत कानून बनाए हैं कि कोई फक्टरी वाला या व्यापारी किसी कर्मचारी से अगर 8 घंटे से ज्यादा ड्यूटी लेगा तो उसे प्रोसीक्यूट करेंगे और उस पर मुकदमा चलाएगें और जेल भेजेगें लेकिन आप का जो यह पुलिस कर्मचारी हैं जो 12, 12 घंटे और 18, 18 घंटे काम करता है उस को आप छटटी तक नहीं देते हैं क्योंकि वह गरीब का बेटा है दुखिया का बेटा है दीन का बेटा है। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि या तो उसे दो महीने की अतिरिक्त छुटटी दीजिए और अगर छुटटी देने की गुंजाईश न हो तो उस को दो महीने का अतिरिक्त वेतन में क्योंकि रविवार और त्यौहारों के दिनों भी काम करता है।

अब मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो इस पुस्तिका मे सीमा सुरक्षा दल की बात कही है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि यह पुलिस नहीं है। स्काटलैंड में इंग्लैंड में अमेरीका में पुलिस वालों को हथियार नहीं दिये जाते। तीस सालों में कांग्रेस वालों ने 75 हजार की सी० आर० पी० बनाया बी० एस० एफ० का निर्माण किया। इन अर्द्धसैनिकों को आप पुलिस में शमार करते हो। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री कर्ण सिंह जी ने कहा कि यह सीमा सुरक्षा पर्व था। यहां यह पुलिस जिसको आप अर्द्धसैनिकों की तरह ट्रेनिंग देते हैं बी० एस० एफ० जिससे आप शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सत्याग्रह करने वाले असहयोग करने वाले लोगों को पिटवाते हैं। इस बी०एस०एफ० और फौज में क्या अन्तर है? एक ही अन्तर है। फौज को आप ज्यादा सुविधा देते हैं लेकिन सीमा सुरक्षा के नाम पर इन्हें कम सुविधाएं देते हैं। इसलिए हमारी मांग हकि इस बी०एस०एफ० को फौज में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जनता में से भय को दूर कर दिया है। आप लोगों ने निर्ममता के साथ लोगों को जेल में भेजा। हमारे सैकड़ों साथियों को जेल में बन्द किया। 1942 में मैंने पुलिस में बगावत कराई, 6 घंटे तक गोलियां चलाई। लेकिन उस वक्त की अंग्रेज सरकार ने भी हमको बिहार से नहीं भेजा। 28 जून को हमने शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सत्याग्रह किया, गांधी मैदान से पुलिस ने हमको पकड़ कर अम्बाला जेल में भेज दिया। जेल में हम से सब सुविधाएं छीन लीं गयीं। अम्बाला जेल में हमें जेल अधिकारियों ने कपड़ा नहीं दिया। हम अपर डिविजन के कैदी थे हमारे साथ आरडिनरी कैदी का सा व्यवहार किया गया। हमें अकेला रखा गया। हमारे साथी जो थे, उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, उनके लिए दवाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी।

आपने आतंक और भय का साम्राज्य फैला रखा था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जनता पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री ने सारे भारत में निर्भयता प्रदान की। खुद महात्मा गांधी ने 24 दिसम्बर 1939 के 'हरिजन' में कहा है किसी भी देश में लोकतंत्र उस वक्त तक स्थापित नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि वहां की जनता निर्भय नहीं होगी। गांधी जी ने कहा है कि कानून बनाने वाला मनुष्य है। वह अपूर्ण है, पूर्ण नहीं है। इसलिए जो भी नैतिक कानून हो उसका पालन किया जाए। अगर कोई अनतिक कानून है तो उसको तोड़ डालो। आप चाहते थे कि अनतिक कानून के सामने हम सिर झकाएं और आप गोली चलाएं। गांधी जी ने कहा है कि अगर कायरपन और हिंसा में से अगर किसी को चुनना हो तो मैं हिंसा को चुनूंगा। कायरपन से हिंसा श्रेष्ठ है। हमारे प्रधान

[श्री समनन्द तिवारी]

मंत्री आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को निर्भय बना रहे हैं, अभय बना रहे हैं। हमारी नागरिक स्वतंत्रता का अपहरण किया गया था, भय का साम्राज्य फैलाया गया था? हमारी सरकार ने, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उसको बदला है।

15 hrs.

दिल्ली के जो पुलिस कर्मचारी आज भी डिसमिस्ड हैं मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि उनको वह वापिस नौकरी पर लें। कांग्रेस ने उनको डिसमिस किया था। वे बेचारे दर दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं, बिखारियों की तरह जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। उनको रीइंस्टेट किया जाए। हमारी सरकार जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, यह जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायी है, उदार है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इन अभागे गरीब सिपाहियों, दारोगा, आदि को जो आज डिसमिस्ड हैं हमारे गृह मंत्री जी दुबारा नौकरी पर वापिस ले लेंगे। इन बेचारे गरीब पुलिस कर्मचारियों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

जिस तरह से हिन्दू जाति में वर्ण व्यवस्था है, चार वर्ण हैं, ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र उसी तरह से सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भी प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ, चार प्रकार की श्रेणियां हैं, उन में भी यह वर्ण व्यवस्था है। हम वर्ण को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, वर्ग को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। हम को सरकारी कर्मचारियों में इस वर्ण व्यवस्था का पालन नहीं करना चाहिए, इस वर्ण व्यवस्था को तोड़ कर सरकारी कर्मचारी सभी समान हों, यही कह कर में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय जनता, जय भारत।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to invite the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that a Supplemental Report is mentioned in the first Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is what it says:

> "Certain matters which have not been included in this Report, Commissions of Inquiry etc. will be described in the Supplemental Report.'

I am sorry to say—I made enquiries everywhere, in the premises of Parliament House; but that Supplemental Report has not yet come—what has come is only a Supplemental Report of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, and a special booklet *Hundred Days in Office* by the new Government. I suppose that Supplemental Report of the Ministry will be made available to hon. Members of this House very soon, in a day or two, if not by this evening.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend, Dr. Karan Singh, described the Home Ministry as a key Ministry or crucial Ministry. I will go even further and say that it is 'the' Ministry; it is a pivotal Ministry on which all the other Ministries more or less revolve and function.

It would be the part of wisdom for the new Janata Government to take up, first the task of overhaul of the administration, so that the new administration can become, and will become, responsive to the needs of the people in this new era, after transition of power by peaceful methods, which took place very recently by a revolutionary, non-violent upheaval in March, and then again in June.

Way back, about ten years ago, a Commission called the Administrative Reforms Commission was appointed by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister. I wistfully look back to those days, because that Prime Minister is no longer in this world. But that was perhaps the last gift he made in the sphere of Administration, to Parlament, to the people

and to the nation at large. It was headed by Shri Morarji Desai, to start with. But, when he was elevated to the position of Deputy Prime Minister in 1967, his place was taken by my hon. friend, who is no more in this House, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, who became a Minister later on in the Union Cabinet. The other Members of the Commission, were Mr. G. S. Pathak, who also had to leave the Commission because he became a Minister; Shri H. C. Mathur, who has since passed away; Shri B. Mukherjee, formerly a Member of the Rajya Sabha; Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, who is also no longer in Parliament. By a curious quirk of fate, the only two Members of the Commission who are in this House are Shri Morarji Desai and myself. There is no other Member of that Commission now in Parliament.

The Commission undertook a very wide-ranging investigation, perhaps the most wide-ranging inquiring into the Administration that has taken place in this country since independence. Its terms of reference, you will be interested to know.—I do not think any other Commission has been constituted with such terms of reference—were as follows:

"The Commission may give consideration to the need for ensuring the highest standards of efficiency and integrity in the public services and for making public administration a fit instrument for carrying out the social and economic policies of the Government and achieving the social and economic goals of development, as also making it responsive to the needs of the people. In particular, the Commission will examine the following:

(1) the machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work;

(2) the machinery of planning at all levels;

(3) Centre-State relationships;

(4) financial administration;

(5) personnel administration;

(6) economic administration;

(7) administration at the State level;

(8) district administration;

(9) agricultural administration; and

(10) problems of redressal of citizens' grievances.

Some of the issues to be examined under each head are listed in detail below: . . . ."

May, I with your leave, add a personal touch to what happened in that context? When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri asked me to meet him in his Chamber in December, 1965, just before he letf for Tashkent, he wanted and insisted that I should join the Commission as a Member. I pleaded slight reluctance and said: "I do not understand, Mr. Prime Minister, why, of all persons, you want me. I have been a vehement critic of the Government, of the administration. Some people say that I have been even a virulent and violent critic. Anyway I have been a strong critic of the administration. I do not know why you want to have me as a Member of the Commission." With a disarming smile, he put his hand on my shoulder it was in his Chamber in Parliament House, and said,—this is exactly what he said, I am not misquoting him—"Well, Kamath, that is exactly why I want you as a Member." That disarmed me, and then I said, "I have nothing more to say. I will do whatever I can, *yatha sakti, yatha buddhi.*" He said: "You must produce a good report. Do not take a long time." I said, "We will do our best to produce the report and our recommendations in the spheres of administration which have been assigned to us." "But", I asked, "what about the implementation of the recommendations?" Then came his words, the very last words, to me at any rate. He said: "Leave that to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

me." Just four words. He left the world and I am sorry to say that most of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have been left dangling in mid air, if not relegated to the archives of the Home Ministry and gathering dust among the other old files of the Home Ministry. We produced about 20 reports. But out of those, I was told, in 1971-72 only 8 reports were being processed by the Government. I would urge the Minister to lay before the House, as early as possible, a detailed chart telling us which recommendations have been accepted, which have been rejected, which are under consideration and why they have been rejected and give us details on this score, about these matters. It is a very important matter because Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, during the course of discussions in this House which preceded the appointment of the Commission, said: "This is going to be a sort of Hoover type Commission." The Hoover Commission was one of the big commissions appointed in the United States in the early 50s, if I remember aright, and the recommendations of the Hoover Commission were accepted, I believe, in toto, almost 95 per cent, by the Government of the United States later on. And what was the more important, in every State and city a watchdog committee was set up to keep an eye on the acceptance or rejection of the recommendations by the Government of the day and to see that they were implemented. I would urge in this context that a parliamentary committee—a watch-dog committee—should be appointed immediately without undue delay to keep a watch on the pace and progress of implementation of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. This is very necessary unless we take it that that was a waste of effort and waste of money. During the tenure of the Fifth Lok Sabha—I was not a Member then and so I do not know why it was done—the Government of the day, that is of Smt. Indira Gandhi had appointed a Ministers' Committee to submit within six months their own recommendations for administrative reforms. That Ministers' Committee, I believe, never produced any report. I believe that was not so deft an exercise, in the puerile art of sitting pretty over the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Nothing came out of that.

Before I leave the subject, I also refer to the Lokpal and Lokayukta machinery which was recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission. It was number ten item in the terms of reference but Shri Morarji Desai, who was the Chairman of the Commission, said that we must give it the highest priority, red hot, white hot, topmost priority, and we gave the topmost priority and produced a report embodying the draft bill too for the appointment of the machinery needed for the redress of citizens' grievances. But, unfortunately, it had a chequered history, an ugly history. The Bill was introduced twice, passed by one House and not passed by the other House at all and, after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, it lapsed.

Now, our Janta Party manifesto has promised that the Lokpal Bill would be introduced in this session. I hope, the promise will be kept and it will be introduced before the close of this session. There has been another promise also made in this little booklet called "The Hundred Days in Office" by the new Government. On p. 9 of the little booklet, it says this about the Anti-Defections Bill. I am glad that there has been a reference made here to defections. It says:

> "There can be no two opinions about the need to curb the problem of defections. The new Government even as it assumed office made known its firm resolve to enact the Anti-Defections Bill expeditiously. Government are keen to introduce the

Bill in the current session of Parliament. In pursuance of this commitment, broad outlines of the proposed legislation have been finalised by the Government and consultations are at present in progress with the leaders of the Opposition parties."

I hope that this Bill will also be introduced in this very session.

Having said that, I may add that the former Government literally cocked a snook at Parliament and showed a contempt for it by introducing the Bill twice and allowing it to lapse, and furthermore, by bringing it here, passing it here with modifications, exempting the Prime Minister from the jurisdection of the Lokpal. I hope, it will not be done now. The Prime Minister as well as the Chief Ministers, I hope, will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. That Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha, it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, kept in cold storage in the Rajya Sabha and it was allowed to lapse.

For the second time, after the *garibi hatao* elections, they re-introduced the Bill in this House. But it was never taken up even for consideration in the Lok Sabha for five or six years. That was the fate of that Bill. The Anti-Defections Bill introduced in 1973 suffered the same fate as the Lokpal Bill during the predecessor Congress Government's regime. Let us now set a better example. Let us hope that we will get both the Bills passed very soon in this Lok Sabha, in this Parliament.

Then, I come to another important matter which will assume importance in the coming years, that is, the Centre state relations in a federal set-up we will have to face harsh realities sometimes, and we already see that parties different from the ruling party at the Centre may assume office and be in power in some States. That is, to my mind, a healthy federal set-up. The same party should not be in power at the Centre and in all the States all over the country. In that connection a very important constitutional provision has been ignored all these 30 years. Nobody seems to have taken notice of that. The A.R.C. made a recommendation in that respect with regard to the Centre-State relations. We recommended that under article 263 of the Constitution which has been completely ignored, which has been lost sight of all these 30 years—not quite 30 years, but 27 years because the Constitution was promulgated in 1950. There have been so many disputes between State and State and between State and Centre. I believe, only yesterday or the day before, one of the West Bengal Ministers raised a question on Centre-State relations with regard to fiscal and some other matters. Article 263 of the Constitution provides for an Inter-State Council, not merely inter-State but Centre-State disputes. It makes it very clear.

It reads as follows:

"If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

(a) inquiring into and advising up disputes which may have arisen between States;

(b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or

(c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure."

The ARC recommended that an inter-State Council should be constituted and it suggested also the composition, the personnel of that Inter-State Council. It may consist of the Prime Minister, as the Chairman, the Finance Minister, the Home Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok

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Sabha, and if there was no recognised opposition in the House, the representative should be elected from the Opposition Parties by single transferable vote. Lastly, five representatives, one each from the zonal council should be there. I do not know whether this recommendation has been even noticed by the Home Minister who has an enviable reputation as an efficient administrator and a man of integrity and calibre. I do hope that he will ask his Ministry and the Department of Personnel and Administartive Reforms to go into all the recommendations made by the ARC carefully, and see to it that a report is made to this House without delay. And this Inter-State Council must be constituted, as soon as possible, because these disputes are likely to arise.

During the last few days, weeks, in this House, we have been greatly saddened by gruesome narratives of torture in jails and in police lock-ups. I was also in the Darya Ganj police station lock up which the Home Minister visited the day before yesterday. The papers have reported his visit. I was in that lock up in Darya Ganj, on Gandhi Jayanti Day, 1975. I remember the filthy condition in which I was confined there. Even the drinking water was given in a dirty bucket.

There has been a series of tortures on our freedom fighters during the emergency, those dark and dismal days of the emergency. There is a torture museum in London which is called "Madam Tussand's Chamber of Horrors". Some of my colleagues here might have seen it. All the torture chambers in our police lock-up or jails must be forthwith abolished, and the Police should be ordered to pursue the matter of investigation scientifically and according to civilized procedures, and not try to get at the truth or whatever they may think is true, by third degree methods or fourth degree torture.

Along with that, I may recall the statement made by the Home Minister, last month. I believe he spoke about the need for appointing a Police Commission, if I remember correctly. I welcome that statement of the Home Minister. He referred to the need for appointing a Police Commission and I welcome that statement. I hope that will be implemented very soon. But, along with that, there should be a commission for prison reform too. One commission can look after police reform and prison reform. For both, one commission can be appointed—police and prison. These reforms are badly needed; reforms for the better administration of the jails are also badly needed. You can have two Commissions if you want; I have no objection. But one Commission will be alright because people are already talking about so many Commissions having been appointed in the country.

When I am on that subject, I might refer to what happened in the court before the Mathur Commission the other day when it was transacting its business. An unidentified woman got up to ask whether protection would be provided for witnesses who gave evidence in the Maruti-concerns inquiry proceedings. The judge, Mr. Mathur, said: that so far as the Commission premises are concerned, he would look after her, but outside the premises, the Home Ministry must look after her; if protection was needed, she might write to the Home Ministry and if they felt that it was necessary, because of her fears, they would provide adequate protection. Because, I think, after having known what happened during the days of the Emergency, some people are naturally afraid to give evidence. Therefore, wherever it is necessary and it is brought to the Home Minister's notice, I hope, he will take necessary steps to give adequate protection to the witnesses who might give evidence before that or any other Commission.

Then, Mr. Karan Singh referred to RAW. RAW and Kao go together, almost inseparable twins. The boss of RAW was Kao. If this RAW by itself, *per se*, had functioned in the normal course, it would have been a

very useful organisation, but it became so identified, and inextricably so, with Shrimati Indira Gandhi's personal power struggle that Mr. Kao became responsible to no one but to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, not even to Parliament—no Parliament checks on Mr. Kao. The only person to whom he was responsible was only Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Therefore, it became a fearful, a monstrous organisation which dabbled in areas where it should not have dabbled. It was supposed to be an external intelligence organisation. It should have been only that. We must have an intelligence organisation, as Mr. Karan Singh had said: a very efficient and a very adequate intelligence organisation, we must have—and a properly coordinated one. Let us have that by all means. But let these intelligence organisations not become instruments of personal power for one Minister or the other as RAW became in the hands of Mr. Kao and and in the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi...

AN HON. MEMBER: He became a bull!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The spelling of Mr. Kao is K-A-O and not C-O-W.

In the context of the new Centre-State relations, I do hope and trust that Governors in the States will not regard themselves as mere agents of the Centre. They have got their own Constitutional position, they have got their position defined in the Constitution. They should function as Governors under the Constitution, not as agents of the President or the Centre or the Prime Minister or some Minister. They should exercise their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

May I invite the attention of the Home Minister to another matter? There was a Committee constituted by his predecessor to look after the freedom fighters of the INA, Netaji's *'Azad Hind Fauj'*—it was called the Freedom Fighters' Pension Committee;—to scrutinise the cases of the civilians who joined the *Azad Hind Fauj* of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. That old Committee should be disbanded now, and a new Committee should be constituted to look after this particular subject. The old Committee consisted of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, no longer a Member of this House, Shri G. M. Ghosh, since departed from the world, General Mohan Singh, Dr. R. N. Vyas—I think, he was a Member of the other House, but I am not sure—and Col. Raturi of the *Azad Hind Fauj*.

When I am on that subject, I may also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to what he has stated in the Report of the Home Ministry itself. It has been mentioned there that many false claims for pension were made by bogus people. I do not know whether the word 'bogus' has been used because I am not able to locate that portion immediately. Those cases of pension to freedom fighters should be re-examined and persons who have been given pensions on false grounds should be deprived of the same.

I would further request that those who fought the second freedom battle during the last emergency, 1975 to 1977, should also be regarded as freedom fighters and should be entitled to whatever facilities and pensions were granted to the freedom fighters of 30s and 40s.

Then, Sir, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands deserve a more popular set-up. I think, they are still relegated to some sort of status outside the pale of the democratic law and the Constitution, and I do hope that by the end of this year, 1977, they will have new set-up.

I would also like to refer to the atrocities still being perpetuated on the Harijans and the weaker section of our population. Only the other day, we discussed in the House the

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disastrous incident at Belchi and we were grievously pained by the tragic happenings. and words cannot utter the agony in our hearts. But how to prevent them? May I suggest a wayout! Lok Nayak Shri Jayaprakash Narayan some time ago suggested Jana-Samitis at village and other levels. I would, therefore, urge the Government to foster, to encourage the Constitution of Jana Samitis at every level, with which the governmental local machinery would be in close contact so that the two can function harmoniously and jointly and not only take punitive action, but also preventive action. These Jana-Samitis should be at the village level, tehsil level, district level and right upto the Central level. This is very necessary in the new age which has dawned after the recent electoral upheavel.

I would have referred to some other matters also, but as the time is short, I will not tire your patience and the patience of the House and I would only refer to what Dr. Karan Singh said in the concluding part of his speech. He was pleading for, yearning for national reconciliation. In that, I am at one with him. But let them search their hearts first; do they sincerely believe in what they say? Are the words of repentance or *paschattap* coming just from their lips or from their hearts? If these have come from their hearts, we will be happy to have that approach to our national problems. As Shri Tiwari said, these might be crocodile tears; just words, words, words and nothing in their hearts. Let the other colleagues of Dr. Karan Singh assure us that that they also take the same stand, and they are prepared to disown the leadership of those two persons—one person and a half. Let them openly say that in this House, and disown their leadership and assure us that they are honest and sincere in that. Let Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Sanjay Gandhi go to whichever place they belong to. Let the hon. Members of the Congress Party who would speak today and tomorrow tell us frankly and without mincing words that they do not want that leadership to come in the future also; they should isolate them, they do not belong to them, because they have betrayed the Congress ideals and the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Did Shrimati Indira Gandhi follow the ideals and principles of Mahatma Gandhi? Shame, shame. If we are assured on that point, we on our side will be prepared to consider their offer of national reconciliation, national consensus and national reconstruction, all together.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Home Minister and the Janata Party for taking democratic steps as soon as they assumed power by restoring the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and other fundamental right but I would like to highlight certain important things which I hope will draw your Government's serious attention....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may come a little forward.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: This is the first time I am speaking in this House and this is my maiden speech.

By restoring the fundamental freedoms the Janata Party has re-established democracy in the country. But I have one criticism. The MISA has not yet been withdrawn. Some political detenus have been released but there are several others in jails detained under MISA and I request the hon. Home Minister to kindly make speedy arrangements for their early release. MISA should not continue. It is a black law and it should not be continued and it should be scrapped. If it is continued, its application will continue and we have seen how

in Kashmir by 25th June 1977, 1500—2000 National Conference workers were arrested under this law.

It should be scrapped lest it be misused by some interested group.

Then, Sir, the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police forces were used to terrorise the people in the pre-election period in Kashmir. This should not be done Police atrocities should be stopped. During the British rule they used the police force to crush the people's movements, torture the people and again the police force was used for this purpose during the 30 years of Congress rule. During emergency their atrocities increased. The new government, I hope, will try to defend democracy. Sir, the attitude of our police should change and they should be re-organized. Sir, not one but there are several Rajan cases in India. Murders have been committed with the help of police force in India. I would demand that these cases should be properly looked into.

It is apprehended that Rajan's case is being sabotaged. Necessary steps may be taken by the Home Minister in this regard.

In Gujarat the attitude of the police towards the workers has not been changed even though there is Janata Party in power. The Secretary of the General Engineering was assaulted by the police on 20th June, 1977. Several other workers of CITU have been whipped and put in police lock up. Police also takes the help of the gangsters. The police is continuing atrocities there. In Arvinda Metal Industry in Ahmedabad repression is going on on the striking workers.

I quote the Times of India of 8th July—"Employers are using police force upon the workers when there is a dispute between the Management and the workers in and around the Delhi region."

On 3rd of June, in Bhilai, Rajhara police firing has been condemned. In police firing more than eight contract workers of Dalli Rajhara Iron Ore Mines have been killed and many more workers have been injured. I demand that the responsible police officials should be punished and enquiry should be made. Though it is the matter of the State Government, it falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government, yet the Central Government cannot remain blind in this regard. Home Minister should take necessary steps to defend the democratic people of the country.

Police force and para military force should not be used against the democratic movement of the people.

The Report reveals that Government is keen to maintain the Central Reserve Police. But again I would say that the Report is not clear in regard to atrocities committed by the Central Reserve Police in different parts of India.

The Report says:

"The force is deployed in various parts of the country in aid of authorities for the maintenance of law and order. The services rendered by force in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been quite significant and was appreciated by the concerned States."

We have experience of the past. We know the atrocities of the C.R.P. and I think this force should not be sent to the States to punish the people who are continuing their democratic struggle to get the benefits and to get their reasonable demands satisfied.

I would like to mention here that the crowned Reserve Police was there during the British rule. They worked to safeguard the interest of the Maharajas and Zamindars. During the congress rule, the CRP was there

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to protect the interest of the monopolists. During the emergency they were there to protect the interest of the Maharani. The people of West Bengal know about the many atrocities committed by them. This should not be continued and hope the Central Government will not send the CRP to States indiscriminately.

There are many atrocities committed by CRP in West Bengal. When the Force was sent there they did not know the culture of that province. They only knew how to protect the party in power, namely, the congress party. This is the position. So, this Force should not be continued any more. It is reported in the Amrita Bazar Patrika of 8th July, 1977 as to how the CRP has been used to take away 5 constables to a solitary place at Taratala at midnight on February 11, 1971. They were to be shot down by this CRP but somehow they escaped and they are still living. It is also a matter of concern that constables were abducted from the office of the association, situated behind the Calcutta Police H. Q. at Lal Bazar. They were members of the Association, tion. To form an association is a democratic right, but still, as they were members of the Association, they were killed. 50 police personnel have been killed during the past atrocratic rule.

Their method of killing was very peculiar. First of all, arrests would have been made and then they would be set free in a remote place and on their way home police would fire on them from behind. On the next day you will find in newspapers that police fired when the person was running away from the police custody. This happened in jails also.

Then I come to the expenditure on Police. It is highly alarming, and it is increasing year by year. In the Revised Estimate for 1976-77 police expenditure was Rs. 207 crores and in 1977-78 budget it is Rs. 225 crores. It is more than 2 times of the amount spent on Police in 1971-72.

All State Governments in the year 1976-77 spent about Rs. 482 crores which is one time more than what they spent in the year 1971-72.

In the year 1970-71, the Central Government as well as State Governments together spent on police a sum of Rs. 329 crores whereas it rose to Rs. 689 crores in the year 1976-77 which is more than 109 per cent increase. It is remarkable to note that the plan expenditure has been increased by 80 per cent whereas the non-plan expenditure has been increased by 109 per cent in 1976-77.

Between 1947 and 1976, the number of police personnel rose by 80 times. I want to mention here that there is no difference between the old Government and the new Government regarding the recruitment of police and expenditure on the police. The Research and Analysis Wing should be discontinued because it is not acting in the interest of the people. Necessary steps should be taken against it. An enquiry should be made against the atrocities committed by the personnel of the RAW.

Coming to the jails, I want to say that sanitation food etc. should be given and proper attention should be paid to the treatment meted out to prisoners. During emergency we have seen that in jail there is no sanitation and there is not sufficient food given to prisoners and ill-treatment was given to them. So necessary steps should be taken in this regard.

It is hightime to review that there is proper centre-States relationship being developed in different States where there is no Janata Government. If there is no good relationship between the Centre and the States, there would be no smooth functioning. We are interested in good centre-State relations and we should

function according to the Constitution that we have got. So, even if there is a non-Janata Government in the States, that should be allowed to function properly. Steps should be taken by the Central Government to provide the necessary finance or any other help needed by the States.

Coming to scholarship, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward class people are given post-matric scholarships. But, most of the students belonging to these communities cannot even pass through the 10th class, that is, matric. If they cannot pass the matric, how can they expect to get post-matric scholarships? Free education upto Class X should be allowed to the people irrespective of the caste or creed. And post-matric scholarships should be continued.

As regards attack on harijans, our information as on 3-3-77 was that three harijans were shot dead by the landlords. Again on 27th May, 16 harijans were gunned down by the goondas of the landlords. These attacks are continuing still in Delhi, U.P., Bihar and everywhere in India. So, necessary steps should be taken. Again, it is not only the attack on harijans, but those who are landless, they are also being attacked by the landlords. Necessary land reforms are needed. Unless and until proper landlords. Necessary land reforms the harijans and other backward classes cannot be looked after properly.

Another thing is this. The poor tribals are cultivating the lands. It is they who have cleared the forests and they have made the lands as cultivable lands. But, then, the zamindars immediately took possession of those lands. In this way, these landless people are put to hardships. In this country, more than 37 per cent our population represents the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Most of them are agricultural labourers. I would like to mention that necessary steps should be taken to protecting the interests of these classes.

Finally, Sir, a word about proportional representation and right to recall. The proportional representation makes the legislature more democratic and the right to recall leads to stopping of defections. Janata party leaders are in favour of these two things but this should be practically done immediately. With these words I conclude.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, जनता पार्टी का 100 दिन का रिकार्ड इतना शानदार है, जिस पर कोई भी प्रजातांत्रिक पार्टी गर्व कर सकती है । अभी चुनाव के पहले हमने वायदा किया था कि जनता को आजादी और रोटी देंगे । यह पहला मौका हैं संसार के इतिहास में, कि तानाशाही खत्म होने के बाद 100 दिन के अन्दर आज देश में पूरा प्रजातन्त्र है ।

पहले यहां कब्रिस्तान की शांति थी, जिसमें आदमी के मन में घुटन रहती थी, वह बोल और चल नहीं सकता था । आज आप शहर, गांव या कस्बे में कहीं जाइए, आपको जीवन नजर आता है । पहले आदमी का मानस खत्म हो गया था, आज उसमें फिर से आत्मा आ गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी ने भारत की जनता से जो बहुत बड़ा वायदा किया था, वह इस 100 दिन के अन्दर पूरा कर दिया है । उसने जनता को आत्मा, मानस और जिन्दगी दे दी है । जिस प्रजातन्त्र को 20 महीने में खो दिया गया था, उसी प्रजातन्त्र को जनता पार्टी ने वापस जनता को लौटा दिया है, यह स्वतन्त्र भारत में उसका 100 दिन का गिफ्ट है ।

यह रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्रालय ने छापी है, लेकिन देश का हरेक व्यक्ति उसमें हमारे भाई कुछ माननीय सदस्य उधर के भी शामिल हैं, वह मानते हैं कि इस 100 दिन में अगर किसी ने उनको जबान दी है तो वह जनता

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

पार्टी ने दी है, उनकी अपनी पार्टी ने उनको जबान नहीं दी है। उनकी जबान बन्द थी, उनमें से कुछ लोग जरूर ऐसे थे, जो चाहते थे कि जो कुछ हो रहा है, ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन वह जबान से बोल नहीं सकते थे, कलम से लिख नहीं सकते थे, मन सोचकर रह जाता था, उनके कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ते थे।

आज श्री कर्ण सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि जो कुछ हुआ, वह हुआ, उसमें एक्सेस भी हुए। यह कहने का साहस आज कर्णसिंह जी को किस ने दिया। आज श्री कर्णसिंह जी कहते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी और श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पदचिह्नों पर चलेंगे, वह इंदिरा जी का नाम नहीं लेते। लेकिन आज से 100 दिन पहले क्या कोई ऐसा भाषण होता था जिसमें इंदिरा जी का नाम न लिया जाता हो। लेकिन आज यह हो गया है कि कोई भी भाषण ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें इंदिरा जी का नाम लिया गया हो। यह किस ने किया। यह जनता पार्टी ने किया और इसका श्रेय जनता पार्टी को है।

मैं एक्सेसेज और भ्रष्टाचार की बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं इंदिरा जी को और संजय गांधी की कहानी खत्म करना चाहता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में ह्यूमन वैल्यूज को खत्म कर दिया गया था। देश की आत्मा को खत्म कर दिया गया, भारत की संस्कृति पर जबर्दस्त आघात किया गया। कई बार तो ऐसा लगता था कि क्या भारत की संस्कृति और प्रजातन्त्र फिर इस देश में आयेंगे या नहीं। उन बीस महीनों की इमर्जेंसी से अगर सब से ज्यादा नुकसान किसी को हुआ है, तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी को हुआ है, और किसी को नहीं।

16.00 hrs.

मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी में कभी नहीं रहा, हालांकि मेरी पार्टी के कुछ लोग उसमें रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरी यह मान्यता रही है कि कांग्रेस की कुछ ट्रैडीशन्ज और परम्परायें रही हैं, महात्मा जी और सरदार पटेल ने उसके सामने कुछ आदर्श रखे थे, जिन के कारण हमारे आपस में राजनैतिक मतभेद होने पर भी कांग्रेस का कोई बड़े से बड़ा नेता भी देश में तानाशाही नहीं ला सकता है। मुझे याद है कि जब एक बार मैंने जनसंघ की वर्किंग कमेटी में अपना यह विचार रखा, तो अन्य लोग इस से सहमत नहीं हुए। मैं मानता हूं कि मेरा यह विचार गलत निकला।

इमर्जेंसी के दौरान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो कुछ किया, उससे सब से ज्यादा चोट कांग्रेस पार्टी को पहुंची। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी उसका निराकरण करना चाहती है, तो उसका तरीका वह नहीं है, जो अभी डा० कर्णसिंह ने अपनाया। इस बारे में "इफ्स एंड बट्स" से काम नहीं चलेगा। कांग्रेस पार्टी को खुले तौर पर मानना पड़ेगा कि हमने गलती की और इमर्जेंसी लागू करना गलत था। ऐसा करने पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की स्लेट क्लीन हो जाएगी और वह फिर जनता के सामने जा सकेगी। तीन दिन पहले मैंने इस सदन में श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी से इमर्जेंसी के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए कहा, लेकिन वह इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हुए। वह हिचकचा रहे थे, क्योंकि वह इस बारे में सफाई से नहीं बोल सकते। जब तक कांग्रेस पार्टी की यह हिचकचाहट खत्म नहीं होगी और उसके दिल में मैल रहेगा, तब तक वह जनता के सामने नहीं जा सकती है।

हमारे गृह मंत्री देश के एक बहुत अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर माने जाते हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने घोषणा की है कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त बिल, जो पिछली सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया था, इसी सेशन में सदन के सामने रखा जाएगा। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें कह देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने एन्टी डिफेक्शन बिल लाने की बात भी कही है, उसके लिए भी मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं। पिछली सरकार ने भी

लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त बिल रखा था, उसमें सब से बड़ी बात यह थी कि प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्रियों पर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता है। अब गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि कोई छोटा हो या बड़ा हो, प्रधान मंत्री हो या मुख्य मंत्री, अगर कोई भी गलती करेगा तो उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाएगा, क्योंकि कानून की निगाह में सब बराबर हैं। यह है जनता पार्टी का रास्ता, यह है जनता पार्टी की दिशा।

अभी डा० कर्ण सिंह ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने लोगों को निर्भय होने के लिए कहा है। तो क्या गुण्डे भी निर्भय हो जायें? क्या माननीय सदस्य ने प्रधान मंत्री की बात का यही मतलब समझा है? वह तो बड़े विद्वान हैं। क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने गुंडों को निर्भय होने के लिए कहा है? मुझे दुख है कि इतने बड़े विद्वान के मुंह से ऐसी बात सुनकर गर्दन शर्म से झुक जाती है।

यह सरकार इस सिद्धान्त पर चल रही है कि रूल आफ ला हमारे प्रशासन का हिस्सा रहेगा। आखिर इमर्जेंसी को हटाने का सब से ज्यादा फायदा किस को हुआ है? हमें नहीं हुआ है, श्री कामत और श्री चरण सिंह को नहीं हुआ है। इसका सब से ज्यादा फायदा अगर किसी को हुआ है, तो संजय गांधी को हुआ है, जो छः बार अपनी जमानत करवा चुके हैं। एक बार भी अन्दर नहीं गए और 6 बार ऐंटिसिपेटरी बेल उनकी हो चुकी और हमारा तो कोई कसुर भी नहीं था, हमें 20 महीने के लिए अन्दर कर दिया गया। लेकिन हम रूल आफ ला से चलेंगे। हम किसी के खिलाफ मिसा का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन मैं इस बात में सहमत हूं डा० कर्ण सिंह से कि सरकार रक्षा करेगी उन लोगों की जो कानून का पालन करते हैं। उनका आदर भी करेगी। लेकिन जो कानून को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, जो स्मग्लर्स हैं, ब्लक मार्केटियर्स हैं, ऐंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स हैं वे सरकार से डरें, उससे भय खायें इसकी व्यवस्था हमें करनी पड़ेगी। कई बार यह भी ख्याल आता है कि सरकार कुछ साफ्ट है। यह ख्याल हमें हटाना पड़ेगा और जैसे हमारे गृह मंत्री इतने मजबूत ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं उनसे मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि थोड़ा सा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टाइटेन करने की जरूरत है। टाइटेन करने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम कानून को छोड़ दें। लेकिन टाइटेन करने से यह जरूर होना चाहिए कि जो ऐंटी सोशल ऐलीमेंट्स हैं वह खत्म हो जायें। उसके बाद सरकार और भी अच्छी तरह से चलेगी।

हमने आधा वादा अभी पूरा किया है। आधा वादा अभी हमें पूरा करना हैं। हमने आजादी दी। रोटी का जो वादा है वह अभी हमें पूरा करना है और वह हमारी घड़ी है परीक्षा की, वह एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है हमारे सामने, उस चैलेंज को भी हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं। वह इतनी जल्दी नहीं हो सकता लेकिन उसकी शुरूआत होनी चाहिए।

गृह मंत्रालय ने कमीशन बिठाए और उसमें कहा कि फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी एक्सेसेज के बारे में हर एक स्टेट बनाए। मैंने यह सुना है कि यह करीब दो महीने पहले यह सर्कुलर होम मिनिस्ट्री का गया था। लेकिन इससे पहले किसी स्टेट में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई क्योंकि गवर्नर्स डरते थे, वे सोचते थे कि पता नहीं कांग्रेस आ जायगी तो क्या होगा? इसलिए उन्होंने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। आज कांग्रेसी सरकार भी उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री से कि वह अपनी पार्टी की सरकारों को भी और दूसरी राज्य सरकारों को भी इस के बारे में आदेश दें, उन के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को बुला कर उनके साथ बातचीत करें कि इस प्रकार की फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी जल्दी से जल्दी बना कर शाह कमीशन के पास रिपोर्ट भेजें ताकि शाह कमीशन उस के ऊपर ठीक प्रकार से कार्यवाही कर सके।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा, जो आफिसर्स हैं वह उनकी छंटनी करना नहीं चाहते, हम जानते हैं कई बार आफिसर्स को मजबूर होना पड़ा और वह काम करना पड़ा लेकिन जिन आफिसर्स ने एक्सेसेज की हैं, जिनके खिलाफ जनता में रोष है उनको अपने नजदीक नहीं लाना चाहिए चाहे वह कोई भी हो। मैं देखता हूं कि दिल्ली के भी और कुछ आस पास की स्टेट्स के भी ऐसे अफसर जनता पार्टी के नेताओं के पास आने लगे हैं। उसके लिए थोड़ी सी सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है। इस प्रकार के कोई भी अफसर हों, उनको देखा जाए, आज वे हमारे नजदीक आकर जनता पार्टी का राग अलापते ह। उनको हम संरक्षण त दें।

एक चीज और जनता पार्टी ने दी है। मेरे पास इस चीज के तो आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि कितने झगड़े हुए या कितनी डकैती हुई, उस को मैं नापना नहीं चाहता ? लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि जनता पार्टी की यह है कि सौ दिन में एक भी कम्यूनल रायट देश में नहीं हुआ। एक जगह भी रायट नहीं हुआ। पहले की सरकार ने एक नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कमेटी बनायी। बीस तीस साल से वह कमेटी चल रही थी। प्रस्ताव पास होते थे, और कहानियां चलती रहती थीं, कभी श्रीनगर में, कभी कहीं उसकी बैठकें होती रहती थीं, ऐक्रोबैट होते थे, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत आने के बाद आज सब लोग एक नाव में बैठे हैं और वह नाव आगे किनारे की तरफ चल रही है। वह इस देश को आगे ले जाना चाहती है। बगैर मत मतांतर के, बगैर किसी भेदभाव के, बगैर भाषाओं के भेदभाव के सब लोग उसमें बैठे हैं और यह क्रेडिट जनता पार्टी को जाती है। अंग्रेज लड़ाते रहे, उसके बाद कांग्रेस वालों ने भी ऐसा ही कुछ किया। आज कांग्रेस वाले हिंदू मुसलमानों को तो लड़ा नहीं सकते लेकिन साउथ और नार्थ को लड़ाने की कोशिश करते है। उनकी हर एक बात से यह चीज टपकती है लेकिन मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी इससे सतर्क है। और कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेगी जिससे जरा भी कटुता किसी स्टेज पर आए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि पहले जितने भी कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं, मैंने इस संबंध में चिट्ठी भी लिखी है, उसमें जो केसेज चल रहे है उन सभी को वापिस लेना चाहिए और इस बिटरनेस को समाप्त करना चाहिए ताकि एक नया इतिहास खुले। हिन्दू मुसलमानों के रिलेसंस का एक नया अध्याय आरम्भ हो और सभी कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर इस देश को प्रगति की ओर आगे बढ़ायें।

अब मैं दो एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इमर्जेन्सी में जो कुछ हुआ है उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। इमर्जेन्सी में हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स समाप्त हो जाते हैं। यहां तक मुझे याद है, मैं हाईकोर्ट में खड़ा था मैंने कहा हमारे पास खाने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं हैं तो जजेज कहते हैं कि आपको खाने के लिए कोई अधिकार नहीं है, आपको जीवन का भी कोई अधिकार नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एटर्नी जनरल ने कहा कि अगर बेगुनाह आदमी को गोली से सरकार मार दे तो भी उसमें दखल वह नहीं डाल सकता। क्या इमर्जेन्सी में यह किया जाएगा ? इस बात पर इस सरकार को सोचना होगा। जिस तरह से जर्मनी में हिटलर ने कांस्टीट्यूशन का लाभ उठाया था और जर्मनी में तानाशाही पैदा की थी, उसी चीज को इंदिरा जी ने इस देश में दोहराया। इमर्जेन्सी के 20 महीने में उन्होंने कास्टीट्यूशनल डिक्टेटेटरशिप कायम की। इस लिए इमर्जेन्सी में से संबंधित जो संविधान में 352 से 360 तक के आर्टिकल हैं उनको जब तक बदला नहीं जाएगा तब तक कल को कोई दूसरा

पागल भी आ सकता है और उसी प्रकार की बातों को दोहरा सकता है जो कि अभी पहले हुई है। जनता पार्टी तो ऐसा नहीं करेगी लेकिन कल को यहां पर कोई दूसरी पार्टी आ सकती है और इन आर्टिकल्स को देखकर तानाशाह बनने का लालच कर सकती है। इसलिए इन आर्टिकल्स को बदलना होगा। मैं चाहता हूं तानाशाही को बड़ी गहरी कब्र में गाड़ दिया जाए ताकि कैपसूल को तो निकाला जा सके परन्तु वह तानाशाही न निकल सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिए।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो भी संशोधन हों उसमें एक बात यह होनी चाहिए कि हेबियस कार्पस का राइट रहेगा। किसी कीमत पर यह राइट रहना चाहिए और इमर्जेन्सी में भी रहना चाहिए। दूसरी बात है इन्वैलिटी आफ ला—यानी कानून के सामने सभी बराबर हैं। यह नही होना चाहिए कि प्रधान मंत्री पर कोई मुकदमा न चले और बाकी लोगों पर चले। तीसरे सैक्टिटी फार लाइफ, जीवन की सुरक्षा यह कुछ मौलिक अधिकार जरूर रहने चाहिए। यह दो तीन चीज हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था। मैं चाहता हूं सरकार सदन के सामने विश्वास दिलाए कि इमर्जेन्सी की जो आर्टिकल्स हैं उनको जनता सरकार जरूर बदलेगी।

एक चीज की ओर मैं और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें अभी तो यह प्राविजन है कि एक बार दो महीने के बाद रिपोर्ट आएगी और पार्लियामेंट में पास होगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि तीन चौथाई मेजारिटी से इमर्जेन्सी पास होनी चाहिए। और हर तीन महीने के बाद सदन के सामने स्वीकृति के लिए आनी चाहिए और उस समय भी तीन चौथाई मेजारिटी से पास हो। इस प्रकार उसका बराबर रिव्यू होता रहे ताकि एक भी गलत काम न होने पाए। आपने बिल पेश किया है उसके लिए आपको बधाई देना चाहताहूं।

सभापति महोदय, इन 100 दिनों में एक और बड़ी घटना भी घटी। असेम्बली तोड़ने का प्रस्ताव हमारी केबिनेट ने पास किया और वह राष्ट्रपति जी के पास हस्ताक्षर के लिए भेजा गया। राष्ट्रपति जी 24 घन्टे तक उस के ऊपर बैठे रहे। उन्होंने उस पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की शान में कोई शब्द यहां पर नहीं कहना चाहता हूं और मेरे लिए यह शोभाजनक भी नहीं है। लेकिन यह कहे बगैर मैं नहीं रहूंगा — शायद भारत के इतिहास में यह पहला मौका था — जब कैबिनेट ने उन के हस्ताक्षर करने को कहा और वे 24 घन्टे तक उस पर बैठे रहे, हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए और यह कहा कि कांग्रेस ने मुझे बनाया है, मैं कांग्रेस को बनाना चाहता हूं, मार नहीं सकता। चौधरी साहब, आप भी उनको मनाने के लिए गए थे, लेकिन वह नहीं माने। लेकिन उस के बाद ...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव (बरहामपुर) ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप बीच में न बोलिए, यदि आप बोलेंगे तो कुछ और भी कह सकता हूं।

मैं कह रहा था कि उन्होंने नहीं माना। लेकिन जब उनको पता चला कि इस बात से देश की जनता बिगड़ सकती है और हालात ज्यादा खतरनाक हो सकते हैं, ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि उनके लिए रहना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, तब उन्होंने हस्ताक्षर किए।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह लैकूना है सरकार को इसे दूर करना होगा क्योंकि

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कल कोई और राष्ट्रपति आए तो वह भी ऐसा कर सकता है । हमारे इस सेशन को राष्ट्रपति बुलाता है, स्पीकर नहीं बुलाता है । कल को राष्ट्रपति कहे कि मैं नहीं बुलाता तब क्या करेंगे । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं इस लैकूना को ध्यान में रख कर और संविधान में इस तरह के जो दूसरे लैकूना हैं, उन को हटाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सारी बातों पर तफसील से सोच कर ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि तानाशाही की बू किसी भी कार्नर से, चाहे राष्ट्रपति भवन से हो, प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से हो, यह बू इस देश में नहीं आनी चाहिए । हम 20 महीनों में बहुत तंग हुए हैं, यह देश दबाया गया, मारा गया, उसको दोबारा सही स्थिति में लाने की व्यवस्था जनता पार्टी करे—यह आपसे मेरी मांग है ।

सभापति महोदय, पुलिस के बारे में तिवारी जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूं । खोसला कमीशन 1966 में बनाया गया था, जो दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में था । मैं इस बात को मान कर चलता हूं कि दिल्ली की पुलिस या देश की पुलिस, सारी की सारी फोर्स करप्ट नहीं है उस की बेईमान कहना ठीक नहीं है । एमर्जेन्सी के दिनों में उन्होंने जो कुछ किया, वह मजबूरन उनको करना पड़ा । लेकिन जिन्होंने एक्सेसेज की है, ज्यादतियां की है, उनको माफ नहीं करना चाहिए, उनके खिलाफ अवश्य कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । खोसला कमीशन की एक सब से महत्वपूर्ण रिकमेंण्डेशन है कि दिल्ली में कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस एप्वाइन्ट होना चाहिए, वह 10–11 साल से लटकी पड़ी है, अभी तक उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है । दिल्ली में आजकल डयूअल कन्ट्रोल है—एक तरफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट का कन्ट्रोल है और दूसरी तरफ आई० जी० का कन्ट्रोल है, जिस का परिणाम यह हो रहा कि किसी के ऊपर रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी पिन डाउन नहीं कि जा सकती है । इसलिए दिल्ली में कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस, जैसे बम्बई में और दूसरे देशों में है, एप्वाइन्ट करना चाहिए । इस के बगैर चारा नहीं है, इस को ज्यादा देर तक लटकाना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

पुलिस के पास दिल्ली में कुल 15 परसेंट एकामोडेशन है । 1966 में खोसला कमीशन ने कहा था कि कम से कम 40 परसेंट लोगों के पास एकामोडेशन होनी चाहिए । 11 साल बीतने के बाद भी केवल 15 परसेंट लोगों के पास एकोमोडेशन है । मैं जानता हूं–पुलिस की नौकरी बड़ी मुशकिल है, न ईद की छुट्टी, न दिवाली की छुट्टी, न इतवार की छुट्टी–इस लिए यह जरुरी है कि उन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं सरकार जुटाए । मैं पुलिस फोर्स को कंडेम नहीं करना चाहता हूं । पुलिस ने ज्यादतियां जरुर की है, मुझे याद है–मुझ पर की है, यहां पर बठने वाले अनेक सदस्यों पर की हैं लेकिन हमें इस बात को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि जब चुनाव हुए तो पुलिस निष्पक्ष न होती तो गड़बड़ हो सकती थी । पुलिस ने चुनाव निष्पक्ष और ठीक तरह से कराने में पूरी मदद की । पुलिस की भी कुछ आशायें जनता पार्टी से है । जहां पुलिस को यह कहा जाए कि ला एण्ड आर्डर बिगड़ रहा है, उस को ठीक करो, जो ठीक काम नहीं करते हैं उन को सजा देने की बात कहते है, वहां हमारा यह भी फर्ज है कि पुलिस फोर्स को मोर्डनाइज बनायें, उन को ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें–इस बात की ओर भी जनता पार्टी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और जनता पार्टी से उन को जो आशायें हैं, वे पूरी होनी चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं दिल्ली के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । दिल्ली में

मल्टीपिलिसिटी आफ़ आथेरिटीज बहुत हैं। एक व्यक्ति को अपने मकान का नक्शा पास कराने के लिए पांच जगह जाना पड़ता है। यहां पर 14 आथेरिटीज हैं जो मकानों से डील करती हैं, जमीनों से डील करती हैं और आदमी को पता नहीं लगता है कि वह कहां जाए। मैं चाहता हूं कि मल्टीपिलिसिटीज आफ़ आथेरिटीज कम होनी चाहिए और कम से कम रहनी चाहिए।

आप की जो मेट्रोपालीटन कौंसिल है, उस का अगर आप हाल देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि वह केवल एक डिबेटिंग सोसाइटी है। उस के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है। न बजट का अधिकार है और न सर्विसेज का अधिकार है और जो ट्रान्सफर्ड सबजेक्ट है, उस में भी अगर लेपिटनेन्ट गवर्नर का डिफ़ेन्स आफ़ ओपीनियन हो जाए, तो फिर वह सेंटर के पास आता है। ऐसा उस में प्रोविजन है। इस तरह से उस के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है और वह केवल एक डिबेटिंग सोसाइटी है। इस लिए मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे इस के बारे में विचार करें और दिल्ली के लोगों को मल्टीपिलिसिटी आफ़ आथेरिटीज होने के कारण जो ज्यादा दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते हैं, वे खत्म हो जाएं। मेरा कहना यह भी है किसर्विसेज मेट्रोपोलीटन कौंसिल को दी जाएं और बजट पास करने का अधिकार भी उस को दिया जाना चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार उसको दिए जाने चाहिएं।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी की सेवा में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास चुनाव के बाद कापोरेशन आई। हम ने यह देखा कि उस में 5 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा है और आज वहां के लोगों को तनुख्वाहें देने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है। हर महीने यही रहता है कि तन्ख्वाहें देने के लिए कहां से पैसा आएगा। ढाई करोड़ रुपए हर महीने तनुख्वाहें देने के लिए चाहिए और यह एक बड़ी समस्या बनी रहती है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि 10 करोड़ रुपए दिल्ली को अनुदान के रूप में, कर्जे के रूप में दिए जाएं, ताकि वहां का काम चल सके। वहां पर दो साल कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। वहां पर सड़कें, नालियां और पानी के नलके बनाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि दो साल के अन्दर कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है।अगर 10 करोड़ रुपए गृह मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली को देंगे तो इन कामों की शुरुआत हो जाएगी। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि कार्पोरेशन भी कुछ टैक्सों से अपना धन एकत्रित करे लेकिन आप की सहायता के बगैर गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती। एक बार गाड़ी चला दीजिए, फिर हम देख लेंगे।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी में अभी भी वही लोग बैठे हैं। उन मेम्बरों को बदलना होगा। मेरा कहना यह हैं कि एन० डी० एम० सी० के मेम्बरों को हटा देना चाहिए और वहां पर आप दूसरे मेम्बरों को नामीनेट कीजिए।

दिल्ली के बारे में एक बात और कहूंगा गृह मंत्री जी और हम एक ही जेल में रहे हैं। दिल्ली का जो जेल मैनुअल है, वह 100 साल पहले का बना हुआ है और जेल मेनुअल में जो लिखा हुआ है उस को अगर मैं आप को सुनाऊं तो आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा। उस में लिखा हुआ है कि गांधी टोपी जो पहनेगा, उस को सजा दी जाएगी और सैल में डाल दिया जाएगा। इस कांग्रेस ने अपने 30 साल के शासन में इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया। क्या हम जनता पार्टी की सरकार से यह आशा करें कि जेल मेनुअल में जो यह लिखा हुआ है कि जो गांधी टोपी पहनेगा, उस को सजा दी जाएगी और इस तरह जो दूसरी बातें उस में हैं, उन को वह

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

खत्म करेगी ? उस में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि जब एस० पी० साहब जब आएं तो सिपाही कटोरा ले कर खड़े हो जाएं । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो इस तरह की बातें जेल मेनुअल में दी हुई हैं, उन को बदल देना चाहिए ।

एक मिनट में मैं अपनी आखरी बात कह कर खत्म करता हूं । इसी सदन में जो कांग्रेस सरकार थी, तब मैं ने यह मांग की थी कि दिल्ली में जो सीसगंज गुरुद्वारा है, उस में गुरु तेग बहादुर का शहीद समारक बनाने के लिए सरकार ने उन को जमीन दी थी और उस के लिए 10 लाख रुपए पहले ले लिए थे, वे रुपए न लिए जाएं । हम ने मांग की थी कि राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के लिए स्मारक बनाने के लिए अगर सरकार 10 लाख रुपया लेती है, तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । उस समय श्री चव्हाण साहब ने सदन को आश्वसान दिया था कि 10 लाख रुपए वापस कर दिए जाएंगें । श्री जगन्नाथ राव साहब को भी इस बारे में मालूम होना चाहिए । मैं गृह मंत्री जो से कहूंगा कि गुरु तेग बहादुर ने देश के लिए जो कुर्बानी की है, उसे बताने की जरुरत नहीं है । वे मुझ से ज्यादा जानते हैं । वे हमारे राष्ट्र के नेता रहे हैं और अगर उन का समारक बनता है, तो इस से हमें स्फुर्ति मिलती है । वह रुपया गृह मंत्रालय उन्हें वापस करे । जो वहां बड़ा स्मारक बने वह दिल्ली के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश की जनता के लिए स्फूर्ति देने वाला बने । उस स्मारक से हम गौरव कर सकते हैं । आर्थिक दृष्टि से इस काम में जो चेलेंज हमारे सामने आएगा, उसको हम कबूल करें । यह स्मारक सारे देश की जनता के लिए बनेगा, वह इसे देखने आएंगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Before I make a few points by way of participating in the debate on the Demands of this very important Ministry, may I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that I am representing a very sensitive and troubled State namely, Manipur which was known for handlooms and dances, has of late been in the news for large-scale defections as a result of Janata machinations and conspiracy at the top level in Delhi.

This is a very unfortunate part of our history. Although the change has been there in the whole country, whether it is for the good or for the bad, history will judge. We are not in a hurry to pass judgments, although the spokesmen of the Janata Government are impatient with their optimism even before they complete three months in office.

The beginning that the Janata Party has made in this sensitive area is not commendable. There are small States in this region which do not follow the normal yardsticks in many respects. I wonder whether the hon. Home Minister has visited any of the small States in the Northeastern areas. If he has not, I would request him to get the benefit of my observations which I make not from party point of view. Even during the Congress regime speaking as a Congressman, I used to be critical. Generally, the Central leaders do not have much time and opportunity to study the problems of these outlying areas first hand. Therefore, they are judged from a distance, and most of the time not correctly. Such has been our misfortune in many respects.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the Chair*]

In the course of my speech, I am going to praise the Congress leadership for their deep understanding of the problems of the area and express the hope that the Janata Government too will follow certain special

yardsticks for the northeastern areas. I am not a lone voice in praising the erstwhile Congress Government, because I am following the example of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, the hon. External Affairs Minister, who made a statement on foreign policy the other day. He paid unreserved compliments to the former External Affairs Ministers beginning with Panditji and ending with Chavanji. I am also going to give unreserved compliments to the erstwhile Congress leadership for their understanding of the special problems of these outlying areas. In the beginning, they also committed mistakes when they converted Nagaland into a State. We had said at that time that if Nagaland was to be converted into a State, we had no objection but things should not be taken in a piecemeal way and there should be no casual treatment of the problems because these are areas which are inhabited by different peoples with different social background and aloof from the mainstream. Therefore, any casual treatment to the problem of the people there will be harmful. Any change in the political set-up at the Centre is not going to solve our problems because we have our special problems. In the last few months, strange things have happened. I was elected from Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency and another colleague of mine was elected from the Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency, both on Congress tickets. But, unfortunately, immediately on arrival here, my friend was snatched away from us. A prominent leader of the Janata Party conspired with Mr. Saiza who is now posing as Chief Minister. I have no quarrel with him; I have great admiration for him. But there is a saying in our State that it is very easy to spoil a cup of tea but it is very difficult to muddle a big tank. The Janata Party could behave as it chose in other States, but why should it spoil our small State? The Congress Party has established stability not only in Manipur but in Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and other adjoining areas with much understanding and patience and developed the atmosphere of stability. This has been done away with now. When the umpire himself encourages the players to play foul, where is the remedy? This is a case of bad umpiring; this is also a case of bad invigilation which encourages copying from books in the written examination. Now, we talk of anti-defection Bill, of discouraging defection, and talk of so many other good things, what is being done in practice in this small area which is supported by the Centre in every respect? Immediately after the Lok Sabha elections, the leaders of the Janata Party conspired like housebreakers and said: "Let us break the peace in Manipur." If we believe in traditon, there is a belief in Manipur that whenever a war or general wave reaches Manipur, it ends there. When British empire was extended upto Manipur, that marked the end of the expansion. When the Second World War touched Manipur, from both sides that was the end of it. This is an indication. When the Janata wave touched Manipur, that is the end of it. It is not an astrological forecast; I am not an astrologer. I am explaining our own traditional belief which has been established and which has stood the test of time for so many) generations, for thousands of years. This is borne out by several instances like the Second World War and of the extension of British empire.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Is that why the Congress also was finished when it touched Manipur?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: The Congress will never be finished. (*Interruptions*). The Congress will not be finished anywhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair; don't yield to interruptions.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Sir, they are encouraging me to expose them.

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

I shall be yielding to them so long as it is to my advantage. The Congress is not going to die. If I look at the Benches on that side, I feel the Congressmen are still ruling the country. Even the hon. Home Minister is an erstwhile leader of the Congress Party. I have great respect for him. The Janata Party is yet to be organised as such. It is still dominated by Congressmen. If you think that just because you have called yourself Janata Members and you think that you have come from heaven, it is a mistake that you are making. One should not commit such a mistake again and again. The difference between this side and that side is not much in the matter of principles. The difference appears to be flimsy. Just as we see hockey in Pakistan and India in keen competition with the same method and strategy. We are more or less of the same stock of people with slight differences here and there. There is not much difference. So, I do not think that the Congress has gone out of power. We are still in power; we are having the Government run by Congressmen. Some day I believe some reconciliation will come about.

Coming to my point, I say, once the Janata Party leaders through their lack of wisdom touched a small State like Manipur, they exposed themselves. The people will learn a lesson from this act of the Janata Party. Now, I would like to draw the special attention of the hon. Home Minister to some specific problems relating to Manipur. I have to point out that the Congress itself was fed up with the professional defectors. We demanded that we should have fresh elections. Most of the MLAs having to their credit six or seven times defections, naturally, we thought that it was time that the professional defectors were salvaged and that we have fresh elections. I do not know in what way the Janata Party leaders are so much enamoured of the salvaged and unworkable elements.

When they remained Congressmen, they were *goondas*, thieves and so on in the eyes of the Janata. When they cross to that, side, they become overnight angels and heavenly beings. This is how the Janata Party thinks and acts.

I think, the hon. Home Minister will take my observations seriously. I could not conceal my wounded sentiments and deep anxiety. I am afraid this is going to spread to the neighbouring areas, like Assam. I warn the Home Minister, and other leaders of the Janata Party not to touch Assam, because if they touch Assam their days will be numbered in a quicker fashion. Let there be peace; let there be stability in that region; let them develop in their own way. They should avoid doing things in a hurry. Without organising themselves, it is not good to destroy peace in the outlying areas. Do not kick with two legs unless you are free style wrestlers and in that too with great training. Otherwise, it means you are going to spoil your own case. This is the warning.

I want to say something concerning Manipuri language. This has been the link language of the entire area, the valley, the hill area for centuries. We have been demanding since long that it should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. I am speaking for the other languages which aspire to get this status with justification. There are other languages. There are already 16 languages in the Eighth Schedule. What is the harm if we increase the number by one or two. Manipuri is a language spoken by people a little above one million, if you take the country as a whole. This is in its heritage and as developed as any other language in this country. The Mahabharata, Ramayana, Geeta and Upanishad Puranas have been translated into it. Important novels and writings of the great thinkers of the world have also been translated into it. It has its own script. It also has run its race in the contemporary literature along with

other Indian languages. This has a special justification for this. It is now a language of the State. We have Sindhi in the Eighth Schedule although in fact it is a Stateless language. We have no objection if Sindhi has a place in the Eighth Schedule, why can we not include a language like Manipuri in it? With all the emphasis in my command let me urge the Home Minister to introduce a Bill in this behlf without delay.

Coming to the All India Services, there is special reservation and other facilities for the SC & ST in the country. There are communities which are backward but not listed as backward. Manipuri is one for instance. There should be a special consideration for such communities which are actually economically and socially backward but which are not in the list of SC & ST. I do not say that this is the case only with Manipuri; there might be similar cases all over India. I would suggest that the Home Minister should arrange a special survey of such backward communities which are not in the lists so that special protection could be provided in the selection of IPS, IAS and similar other All India Services. Only then there will be some meaning of protection of the weaker-sections of the backward people. I hope this aspect will receive special attention from the hon. Home Minister. I have made the same demands, and similar suggestions, with the erstwhile Congress government also. So far as I understand, the erstwhile Congress leadership had maintained proper understanding and link with the backward communities and were making due consideration although the final hape could not be seen. I do not know whether these efforts would be continued by the Janata Ministry. The Janata Government will deserve its name only when these are done. In most cases their utterances here and there are not followed by action, at least in this respect this should not fail for the sake of protection of backward classes which are not included in the Scheduled Castes and Tribes; a provision should be made so that they get a special quota in the All India Services.

Lastly, the north-eastern areas, taken as a whole, should be brought into the mainstream. This cannot be done by saying alone. We are unfortunate back-benchers. Those who are in the back-bench see the front-benchers, but the front-benchers do not look back, do not see the back-benchers. If there is a competitive test in geographical knowledge, among us, those of us who are in the outlying areas will beat those enlightened few who are in the Capital, who are the so-called great leaders because they see only from a distance—from the stage.

I speak as one who has been a victim of misunderstanding and—I should say—misjudgment by the rest of the country. I am not speaking of Janata Party alone. This has been my experience everywhere. Speaking as a Congressman also, if I go to the AICC meeting, nobody will identify me as a typical Indian there; hey will ask me, 'Are you from Nepal or Sikkim or Tripura? ', and I would say 'guess'. The same thing happens even in a shop in Chandni Chowk, wherever I move. Sometimes, knowing full well that the enquirer is not from Tamil Nadu, I ask him, 'Are you from Tamil Nadu?'. He feels irritated and retorts. 'How dare you put this question?' Then I would say, 'How do you put this question to me?' This only shows that there are people in this country who are not easily identified as typical Indians...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your cause will be taken up by the other Members also.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I was going to impress on the Home Minister through you that the north-eastern areas comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh should be brought into the mainstream by a comprehensive programme jointly taken by the Ministries of Education, Information and Broadcasting and Home. This

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

programme should be undertaken by the Ministries as a concerted action to bring those areas into mainstream. If you go to those areas, particularly the hill areas, you will find that the villages are few and far between, the distance from one village to another is quite big, sometimes about ten miles, the area is big but the population is very small. People are still isolated in thought and outlook. If you want to bring these areas into the mainstream of Indian thought, culture and outlook, then the casual approach which has been made so far, the piece-meal attempts which have been made so far, will not be. You have to undertake a comprehensive programme for these areas; the different Ministries will have to sit together and a comprehensive programme will have to be chalked out to bring these areas into the mainstream. If that is done, whatever may be the leadership under which it is done, we will feel that something has been done for the people in those areas. That will be an object lesson for the rest of the country. That will go a long way towards consolidation of the country's mainstream.

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सर्व प्रथम गृहह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। इस समय सत्ता पक्ष में जनता पार्टी है लेकिन उसको 30 साल के बिगड़े हुए शासन को ठीक करना है। डा० कर्ण सिंह ने जो कुछ कहा है उसके पीछे उनकी पिछली सरकार की कथनी और करनी का अन्तर ही रहा है। पूरा देश आज जनता पार्टी की ओर निगाह लगाए हुए है। जनता पार्टी ज्यों ही शासन में आई उसने सबको बोलने का अधिकार, जो हमारे नागरिक अधिकारों में संचित है, प्रदान किया लेकिन अभी-अभी जो ड़ेढ़ आदमी की सरकार या शासन जिसको कहा जाता रहा है उसको जो चलाने वाले रहे हैं उनकी बात कल के पैपर में देखने को मिली है कि कुछ पत्रकारों ने संजय जी से बातचीत की तो उन्होंने उसमें साफ साफ कहा है कि यदि जनता पार्टी द्वारा बैठाए गए आयोग या जांच से मैं जेल में डाला जाऊंगा तो हीरो बन जाऊंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी वह कितना और हीरो बनना चाहते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान का कितना नंगा नाच देखना चाहते हैं? आज भी हम यह देखते हैं कि उनके पीछे कोई ऐसी फोज है जो उन के हीरोपन के समर्थन में लगी हुई है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान उनके इस कथन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस की बड़ी भारी प्रतिक्रिया आज हिन्दुस्तान में हो रही है कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? उनकी माता जी श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी जो इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री रही हैं उनके लिए यह कहना कि वह सर्वप्रिय नेता है, मैं तो नहीं मानता और न हिन्दुस्तान की जनता मानती है। यह तो सीधे-सीधे इस बात से ' ट है कि पार्लियामेंट के चुनावों के बाद जो विधान सभाओं के चुनाव हुए उनमें भी जनता ने उन के ऊपर टेढ़ी या फूटी आंख से भी नहीं देखा। तो मैं यह साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि आज भी ऐसी बात हमारे सामने और जनता पार्टी की सरकार के सामने आ रही हैं, सरकार को उस से सतर्क रहना होगा। क्योंकि इस के पीछे अनेक कुचक्र चल रहे हैं।

लेकिन मुझे भरोसा है और मुझे अनुभव हैं कि माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी इस देश को एक कुशल और स्वच्छ प्रशासन देने में सक्षम हैं। उन के सामने से कोई भी जुल्म कर के सीधे सीधे नहीं निकल सकता है। अगर किसी के साथ भी निकलेगा तो एक ही तीर से वह भी मारा जायेगा जो प्रशासन का तीर होगा।

नजरबन्दों के विषय में उनके आश्रित परिवारों को कुछ धनराशि देने की बात कही गई है। यह बात मुझे बड़ी अच्छी जंची है क्योंकि काफी लोगों के परिवार तबाह हुए हैं और जिन लोगों की इस में मौते हुई हैं उनके आश्रितों का कुछ धनराशि देने की बात बहुत ही उचित है। मुझे स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं पता कि कितनी

धनराशि दी जायेगी। उस समय जो मिसा ऐक्ट बनाया गया था उसमें साफ-साफ लिखा गया था कि आश्रित परिवारों को कुछ दिया जाय। बहुत से लोगों के घरों से लोगों ने हाई कोर्ट में रिट भी उसके लिए किए थे लेकिन उन पर भी कुछ निर्णय नहीं हो पाया था। बड़े संयोग से आज वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार शासन में आई है। मैं चौधरी साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मिसा का नाम उस समय मेंटिनेंस आफ इन्दिरा एंड संजय हो गया था और केवल उन्हीं दोनो के द्वारा वह लगाया जाता था। अब इसका कोई और नाम रखा जाये या शुद्ध ढंग से इसका नामकरण किया जाये तो अच्छा होगा। उस समय वह भावना व्यक्त की गई थी कि मीसा केवल आर्थिक अपराधियों पर ही लागू किया जायेगा लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने इसको राजनीतिक लोगों पर लागू करके बहुत बड़ा दुष्कर्म और पाप किया। आज कांग्रेस के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जांच आयोग से घबरा रहे हैं लेकिन इसमें घबराने की क्या बात है? यह बात तो साफ है कि जब किसी के ऊपर किसी किस्म का आरोप लगता है और वह सिद्ध नहीं होता है तो वह व्यक्ति चमक उठता है। अगर चार्ज सिद्ध हो गया तब तो उनकी सामाजिक जिन्दगी भ्रष्ट ही हो जाती है लेकिन इसमें घबड़ाना इस नाते नहीं चाहिए कि आपने अगर कुकर्म किया है, उसमें, आपको सजा मिलती है तो आपको यह विश्वास रखना चाहिए कि आगे आप ही नहीं हम लोग भी आज जो सरकार में हैं वह भी इससे नसीहत लेंगे। केवल आज के लिए नहीं, इसके बहुत दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे।

आपात कालीन स्थिति में जो अत्याचार हुए हैं उनके संबंध में मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर भी ले जाना चाहता हूं। हमारे प्रदेश में मुजफ्फरनगर, सुल्तानपुर और बस्ती तथा गोरखपुर में बहुत ही भीषण काण्ड हुए हैं मैंने 20 जून को एक पत्र माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को लिखा था। वहां पर कुछ ऐसी दर्दनाक घटनायें हुई हैं जो अन्य घटनाओं से बड़ी गम्भीर हैं। गोरखपुर के बड़हलगंज थाने में एक रामसुन्दर नाम के राजनैतिक व्यक्ति को थाने में पकड़ कर के जबरदस्ती उस की एक-एक मूंछ उखाड़ी, गई, उसके मुंह में पेशाब किया गया और उसी समय जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। जेल में जाने के बाद दूसरे दिन उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। उस समय जनवरी माह में संजय गांधी का गोरखपुर में आगमन होना था। उसकी लाश को भी नहीं दिया गया, बहुत याचना करने के बाद उसकी सड़ी-गली लाश दी गई। इसी तरह से एक गोला थाना है, वहां मिठ्ठू बेलदार का लड़का जिसके एक भी बच्चा नहीं हुआ था, उस को पकड़ कर बुरी तरह से मारा गया, फिर उसके बाप को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया और फिर जो उसका भी बूढ़ा बाप था, उस के हाथों को पत्थर पर रख कर पुलिस ने पीट कर मूंज जैसा बना दिया, जिसके कारण वह आज भी काम करने लायक नहीं है। इस प्रकार से सैकड़ों लोग बरबाद हुए हैं, जो कि जीने लायक स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की जो हिंसक घटनायें हुई हैं, अगर उनकी जांच होती है तो हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा— इसमें थोड़े से जुर्म इस प्रकार के भी होते हैं कि ऊपर का अधिकारी अपने मतिहत को आदेश देता है और आप जानते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग में अनुशासन अधिक है, इसलिये इसमें ऊपर के अधिकारियों का अधिक दोष होता है। नीचे के लोग तो बेचारे केवल अपनी रोजी-रोटी के नाते उसको पालन करते हैं। या तो फिर नैतिकता के नाते वे अपनी सेवा को छोड़ या अपने बड़े अधिकारी के आदेश को मानें। इस तरह की जो घटनायें हुई हैं उन पर इस दृष्टिकोण से भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद]

एक बात मैं और भी कहना चाहता हूं--प्रभी हाल में हमारी सरकार ने जो कुछ असैम्बलीज के चुनाव कराने की बात कही थी, उसके संबंध में मैं कार्यवाहक राष्ट्रपति महोदय पर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता वा किसी प्रकार से उनका अपमान नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जब इस संसद् में कांग्रेस का बहुमत था तो यह निर्णय हुआ था कि कैबिनट जो कुछ तय करेगी, उस में राष्ट्रपति महोदय कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे। उस समय के तत्कालीन जो राष्ट्रपति थे स्व० श्री अहमद साहब--उन्होंने उस समय दस्तखत कर दिये थे, लेकिन आज जो हमारे कार्यवाहक राष्ट्रपति महोदय हैं उनको कैबिनट द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये प्रस्ताव पर ननु-नच करने का अधिकार नहीं था। उनको तत्काल हस्ताक्षर कर देने चाहिये थे। लेकिन मैं नहीं कह सकता कि किन परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने ऐसा किया।

मान्यवर, जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र में पिछड़े वर्ग और हरिजनों को आरक्षण देने के लिये कहा गया है, इस दृष्टि से बहुत से मामलों में हमें आगे बढ़ कर काम करना होगा, अन्यथा जो हम 30 प्रतिशत या 35 प्रतिशत पिछड़े लोगों को सेवाओं में जगह देने की बात कहते हैं, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी। अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों का कोटा भी हमें पूरा करना होगा।

17.00 hrs.

मान्यवर, बारबार यह कहा जाता है कि बेलछी काण्ड बहुत दर्दनाक था। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि वह दर्दनाक नहीं था, वह वास्तव में बहुत दर्दनाक था और माननीय गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में साफ-साफ कह चुके हैं कि इसकी जांच होगी, इसमें जो दोषी पाये जायेंगे उन्हें दण्डित किया जायेगा, किसी को भी बख्शा नहीं जायेगा। लेकिन मैं आज इस हाउस में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं--कि मिर्जापुर का सतिया काण्ड भी बहुत ज्यादा दर्दनाक था। उस समय माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में थे, आपको याद होगा--माननीय कमलापति त्रिपाठी के लड़के मे उस का सीधा संबंध था। हमने मांग की थी कि इस की जांच की जाय कि किन परिस्थितियों में उस हरिजन लड़की की हत्या की गई थी, लेकिन वह जांच नहीं हो सकी। मैं यहां स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं--जनता पार्टी को ऐसी कोई नीयत नहीं है कि किसी भी अपराधी को बचाने की कोशिश करे वा कोई जुर्म होता है तो उस पर पर्दा डाले। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि देश में अमन-चैन और शान्ति व्यवस्था रहे। हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई कहते हैं कि हम जनता पार्टी के हर अच्छे कामों में साथ देंगे, लेकिन यह बात खुले मन से नहीं आई है। आज जगह-जगह पर जो काण्ड हो रहे हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी की यूनियनें लोगों को भड़काती हैं, और जनता पार्टी के विरुद्ध लोगों को उकसा कर जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। अगर आप इन की जांच करायें तो आप के सामने सारी बातें साफ-साफ आ जायेंगीं कि इन घटनाओं में कांग्रेस के लोगों का पूरा-पूरा हाथ है।

मान्यवर, यह भी कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। इन अत्याचारों के पीछे क्या कहानी है, वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। पिछली कांग्रेसी शासन में जो जमीनें हरिजनों के नाम से दी गई थीं, वे या तो ऐसी जगहों पर दी गई जहां ताल-तलैया थे, या पोखर थे या जहां चक-बन्दी चल रही थी, जहां बड़े लोगों की जमीनें हैं, वहां आबादी के लिये जमीन छोडी गई। जब उन

जमीनों पर हरिजन जाते हैं तो बड़े लोगों की तरफ से उन पर तीव्र प्रहार होता है। लेकिन यह जतना पार्टी ने नहीं किया, यह सब बातें पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने की थीं, लेकिन उस का फल हमको भुगतना पड़ रहा है। जनता पार्टी को इन सब चीजों की ठीक व्यवस्था करनी है और जनता पार्टी इनको करने के लिये सन्नद्ध और कटिबद्ध है।

अभी हाल में कुछ प्रदेशों में चुनाव हुए वहां की सरकारें बनी हैं, लेकिन अभी भी कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां हमारी सरकारें नहीं हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि सारे देश में एक किस्म की पालिसी बने जो सबके हित में हो। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी की आज तक कभी भी ऐसी नियत नहीं रही है कि किसी के साथ भेदभाव या पक्षपात किया जाये। वे एक साफ दिल के आदमी हैं, उन में अपने-पराये का कोई भेद-भाव आज तक दिखाई नहीं दिया है।

एक कहावत है कि एक पंडित जी थे कि जो कभी हत्या हो जाती थी तो दूसरों को कहते थे कि इतना दान करो और प्रायश्चित करो। संजोग की बात हुई कि एक दफा उनके लड़के ने एक गधे को मार दिया। उन को इस का पता नहीं था और उन्होंने फौरन कह दिया कि इस में इतना दान करना पड़ेगा लेकिन जब यह पता चला कि उनके लड़के ने गधा मारा है तो कहने लगे "दो, चार दस में एक संतोष गधा मर ले तिना को न दोष"। इसी तरह से कांग्रेस के जमाने में हुआ। जब उनके अपने ही लोग पकड़े धकड़े गये, तो उन को छोड़ दिया जाता था लेकिन जनता पार्टी ऐसा करने वाली नहीं है। माननीय चौधरी साहब ने एलान किया है कि भ्रष्टाचार ऊपर से चलता है और अनैतिकता ऊपर से चलती है और जब ऐसा होता है तो नीचे भी ऐसी ही धारा बहती है। जब ऊपर के अधिकारी ईमानदार होंगे, तो ऊपर से जो धारा बहेगी वह शुद्ध होगी और वह मटमेली नहीं होगी। अगर ऊपर ही लोग ईमानदार नहीं ह तो नीचे भी ईमानदार नहीं होंगे। इसलिए यह बात साफ है कि आज प्रशासन को ऊंचे से ठीक करना हैं, नीचे से नहीं करना है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि इस में चाहे थोड़ा बहुत विलंब हो जाए लेकिन आज देश की जनता, जनता पार्टी की सरकार की ओर पूर्ण रूप से निगाह लगा कर देख रही है कि यह स्वच्छ प्रशासन जनता को देगी। इस में कोई संदेह की बात भी हम नहीं देखते हैं।

मान्यवर, एक बात मैं और आप के माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पी० ए० सी० कांड हुआ था लेकिन उस समय की सरकार ने कुछ लोगों को भी सजा दी, जोकि दरअसल में दोषी नहीं थे। उन लोगों को बहुत यातनाएं दी गई हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता, वहां के लोग और उन के परिवार आप की ओर टकटकी लगाए हुए देख रहे हैं कि आज उन के लिए क्या होने वाला है।

मान्यवर, यह बात साफ है कि जब कोई शासन में आता है या जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी पर अधिकार जमाना चाहता है, तो पहले वह अपने किस्म से लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करना चाहता हैं। जब अंग्रेज यहां आए तो उन्होंने अपनी भाषा के द्वारा अधिकार जमाना चाहा और यहां की संस्कृति को बदलना शुरु किया। इस भाषा के जरिए उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में और अन्य जगहों पर अपना राज्य जमाया। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ समय पहले जब इस देश में कांग्रेस का शासन था और इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री माननीया श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी थी, तो उन्होंने अपनी बात

[श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद]

को अपने लोगों पर थोप कर सारा काम किया। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस समय इस सदन के माननीय संसद् सदस्यों, जोकि कांग्रेस पार्टी के थे, ने उन को अपने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। जो कुछ हुआ सो हुआ, लेकिन मैं यही कहूंगा कि उन्होंने इस तरह से इस देश को बर्बाद किया और अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरुप ही भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने काम किया और छोटे-बड़े का कोई प्रभाव नहीं रहा और जिस रुप में चाहा उसी रुप में उस को कुचलने का प्रयास किया।

इतना कह कर अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश की जनता जनता पार्टी के साथ है और वह चाहती है कि चौधरी चरण सिह की जो छड़ी है, वह हिंदुस्तान के कोने कोने में किसी तरह से घूम जाए। आज हिन्दुस्तान का जो आर्थिक अपराधी है या मानसिक अपराधी है या राहजनी करने वाला है, वह आज उन की छड़ी से भयभीत है और वह सोचता है कि जनता पार्टी की यह छड़ी किसी को बकसने वाली नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

*SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN (Pudukkottai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, our country is a vast sub-continent inhabited by 60 crores of people of different races, speaking many languages. India is a mosaic of many cultures. India has proved to the world that she is the bastion of democracy and her ancient culture is a beacon-light for the nations of the world. India's exclusive contribution to the modern civilisation is the unity in diversity. The All India Anna D.M.K., to which I have the honour to belong, is fully committed to the cherished ideal of national integration. I would like to refer to certain things which would develop, not disrupt, the national integration and unity.

Sir, there is, unfortunately, a growing feeling among the people in Tamil Nadu, especially among the on-Hindi speaking people that the Janata Government may in course of time attempt to impose Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking people. Here, I hasten to add that the people of Tamil Nadu are neither protagonists of linguistic parochialism nor antagonists to the advancement of Hindi. But they do not like the imposition of a language alien to them. I would like to recall what happened in 1965 when the entire State of Tamil Nadu was in the grip of the fear of Hindi imposition. Many blossoming buds of humanity, student-leaders like Aranganathan, Chinnaswami and Sivalingam sacrificed their lives by self-immolation—by pouring petrol over themselves and getting themselves burnt—for a cause dear to their heart. Sir, I would like to give a word of warning to the Janata Government that they should guard against the recurrence of such ghastly human infernos. India's unity should not become a victim in the process of imposing Hindi down the throat of an unwilling people.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, bearing this in his mind, gave a solemn assurance that Hindi will not be imposed so long as the non-Hindi speaking people do not want it. The non-Hindi speaking people are afraid that this assurance may be violated. They are right in their thinking that, if this assurance becomes a law, then the violators may not go with impunity. The Janata Government must take the initiative in enacting a law incorporating the solemn assurance of

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Pandit Nehru that Hindi will not be imposed so long as the non-Hindi speaking people do not want it.

Sir, the All India Anna D.M.K. has become the ruling party in the recent elections to the Tamil Nadu State Assembly. In spite of various allegations of misdeeds and malpractices, the D.M.K. has become the second big party followed by Congress and Janata Party. This has clearly proved that the people of Tamil Nadu have reposed their faith in the political partries which, they think, will protect their language and prevent the imposition of Hindi. I will go back to 1971 and in fact even to 1967, when the Congress, which considered Tamil Nadu as its Fort, was dethroned by the people of Tamil Nadu because of their fear that the Congress in Tamil Nadu may not stand up to the imposition of Hindi. Then the D.M.K. was catapulted to power. I have referred to the past because the Janata Party should take a lesson from it and come forth with legislative proposals saying that Hindi will not be imposed on the unwilling non-Hindi speaking people.

As was pointed out by me earlier, India is a land of many races speaking a variey of languages in a variegated cultural mileu. The 1971 Census has thrown up certain facts which I would like to mention here. Sir, only 13 crores of people in our country have given Hindi as their motnertongue in this Census and about 40 crores of people have declared other languages as their mother-tongue. It is but natural for the majority of the people to feel that they are being overpowered by the minority of people if Hindi is sought to be imposed. It becomes all the more necessary and urgent that Nehru's assurance about language should be legislative support.

If the Central Government is keen to foster national integration, then it is time that the Centre-State relations are given a fresh look. It is a fact that the State Government enjoys the status of a serf in the existing state of affairs. Four-fifths of the taxation revenue is appropriated by the Central Government. The entire foreign exchange resources are at the disposal of the Central Government. Besides this, even when a foreign Government gives aid to a State project, the Central Government treats in as a loan to the State Government and decovers it with interest like an usurer. I will illustrate this by giving the example of Kundah Power Project in Tamil Nadu for which the Canadian Government gave all the machinery as aid; yet the Central Government debited the State Government the cost of this machinery and recovered the loan with interest. Sir, you will agree with me that to this extent the slender resource of the State is further sliced. I will give another example of how the State Governments are hendered in their day to day activities. When the State Government finds it necessary to have a culvert across a National Highway, which is under the charge of the Central Government, with a view to watering the crops which would otherwise wither away, the Central Government's prior permission must be obtained. Sir, the prices of essential commodities are soaring sky-high. The people naturally blame the State Government and their Ministers for not acting promptly to bring down the prices of essential commodities. The crime is committed by one and the punishment is awarded to the other. The money supply and the creation of abundant credits are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Central Government which fan the flames of inflation leading to price spiral. Yet the State Ministers are the vicarious victims. Sir, all these things have been referred to by the Finance Minister of West Bengal in his press interview. You will find these things in today's newspapers.

The Central Government has got all the powers in its hands and consequently the State Governments are not able to discharge their duties for which they have been elected by the

[Shri V. S. Elanchezhian]

people. The Central Government must give immediate thought to the devolution of powers which would strengthen undoubtedly national integration. The State Governments, which are the immediate representatives of the people, must be empowered to act effectively for the welfare of the people.

Sir, coming to the question of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes, I would like to point out that out of the proposed expenditure of Rs. 15,800 crores in this year's budget, only a paltry sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for the social welfare schemes of 20 per cent of country's population. Sir, nearly 12 crores of people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes are below poverty line. If they are to be given the basic minimum needs, if they are to be sheltered from Sun and showers, then the Central Government must increase this sum substantially. Similarly, they are not geting job opportunities in proportion to their number in the total population. The Central Government must come forward to do justice and fairplay by these downtrodden people.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion and conclude my speech with these few words.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री (उदयपुर)

श्रीमान सभापति महोदय, आज मैंने माननीय कर्ण सिंह का भाषण जिस सुन्दरता और मधुरता के साथ सुना मेरे मन में विचार आया यदि जिस दल के वह हैं उस दल का आचरण और विचारों में अगर समानता होती और ऐसी ही मधुरता होती तो शायद न इनको ऐसे दिन देखने पड़ते, न हमारा इतिहास इस प्रकार का बनता जो आने वाले जीवन में उसको काले इतिहास के नाम से जानेगा। मैं गृह मंत्री जी के सामने, जो आज इस देश के अन्दर अच्छे प्रशासनिक नेता के रूप में उभर कर आये हैं, कुछ मुद्दे रखना चाहूंगा। देश के जीवन में हमेशा के लिए हमारा जीवन लोकतन्त्र के लिए सुरक्षित रहे उसके लिए कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। 12 जून, 1975 से ले कर 25 जून, 1975 तक जिस रास्ते पर यह कांग्रेस दल चला, वन पार्टी रूल नही बल्कि वन मैन रूल, एक व्यक्ति के राज्य की ओर जब गए उनके मन में यह जो विचार आया कि किस ढंग से, किस तरीके से देश के अन्दर एक अराजकता का वातावरण पैदा करें गृह मंत्रालय के अन्दर अपने प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के माध्यम से उन्होंने कुछ डाक्यूमेंट्स तैयार करे, कुछ ऐसे दस्तावेज बनाए जिनके आधार पर आने वाले जीवन में कहा जा सके कि इस प्रकार डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में थी और हमने आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की। उस समय जो गृह सचिव थे, आज यह कुछ मुख्य प्रश्न प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लेकर खड़े हैं, क्या उस गृह सचिव ने मना कर दिया इस प्रकार के गलत दस्तावेज बनाने के लिए फाल्स डाक्यूमेंट्स बनाने के लिए ? क्या उस समय के गृह सचिव के मना करने पर उन्हें स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया ? क्या उस समय राजस्थान के जो हमारे श्री सुन्दर लाल खुराना थे जिन पर विधान सभा में श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया से मिल कर वायर कंडक्टर के मामले में करोड़ों रुपए के गबन के आरोप उसके हाउस पर लगे हुए हैं, उन पर आज तक कोई इनक्वायरी नहीं हुई। उस व्यक्ति को प्रशासनिक अधिकारी बना कर फाल्स डाकूमेंट तैयार किया गये। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि देश का लोकतन्त्र और भविष्य सदा के लिए उज्जवल रहे इसलिए ऐसे डाकूमेंट्स हमारे सामने रखे जायं और यह भी प्रकट किया जाए कि ऐसा कौन प्रशासनिक अधिकारी था जिसने इस प्रकार के फाल्स डाकूमेंट्स तैयार करे, और उनको दंडित किया जाए ताकि हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन में इस प्रकार के गलत डाकूमेंट्स बनाने की, या किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री का हस्तक बन कर, उनका चापलूस बन कर, अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए वह इस प्रकार के डाकूमेंट्स बना कर 60 करोड़

लोगों के भाग्य से हमारा एक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी या प्रधान मंत्री खिलवाड़ न करे। ऐसे डाकूमेंट्स हमारे सामने सदन में आ जायें, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जिन लोगों ने अपना बलिदान दे कर यह आजादी प्राप्त की थी क्या इसलिए प्राप्त की थी कि अच्छे-अच्छे निरपराध लोगों को जेलों में बन्द किया जाए ? जब हम लोग बन्द थे तो मेरे मित्रों ने कहा कि अदालत में जाइये। मैंने कहा किस अदालत में जाऊं ?

जहां न्याय और कानून स्वयं बन्दी हों, वहां कौन सी अदालत में जाया जाये ? आपने कानून कर्टेल कर दिया, नागरिक अधिकार समाप्त कर दिए, और क्या क्या आपने-अपने राज्य में किया, मैं उनकी गाथाओं का लम्बा वर्णन नहीं करना चाहता। मैं तो अखबारों में पढ़ता था, हमारे भारत की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री कहती थीं —

The very concept of democracy will change according to circumstances.

भारत की परिस्थितियों के आधार पर जनतन्त्र का भी कांसेप्ट बदलता जाए। यह हो सकता है, हमारे देश की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने लिए, स्वयं एक व्यक्ति के लिए सारे लोकतंत्र की परिभाषा को समाप्त कर, सब की आवाज बन्द कर दी।

जिस मधुर और ललित भाषा में हमारे माननीय कर्णसिंह जी ने आज बात कही, अगर वह यही बात उस समय कहते, जिस समय देश के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा था, तो और बात होती। मैं तो मानता था कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र के शेर यशवन्तराव चव्हाण कुछ बात कहेंगे, लेकिन अगर वह कुछ कहते तो इन्दिरा जी इस तरह की गलती नहीं करतीं। लेकिन मैंने देखा, पता नहीं क्यों, एक महिला के साथ वे परास्त हो गए, पराजित हो गए। उनमें हिम्मत नहीं हुई आगे आने की कि देश की आजादी के मौलिक अधिकार के लिए सामने आ जायें और देश के लिए कुछ कर सकें।

दल कई आयेंगे और चले जायेंगे। कांग्रेस दल भी कोई स्थायी नहीं है और जनता पार्टी भी स्थाई नहीं है। देश स्थायी रहेगा। देश में लोकतन्त्र रहना चाहिए, यदि यही भावना रहे तो देश में कोई भी गड़बड़ी करने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता। मैं माननीय गृह-मंत्री से कहूंगा कि देश में उस समय आपातकालीन स्थिति का लाभ उठा कर जो जघन्य अपराध हुए हैं, उनके बारे में किसी को भी क्षमा न किया जाये।

मैं एक उदाहरण आपको बताता हूं। मैं राजस्थान विधान सभा का सदस्य था। वहां एक कलैक्टर थे, आई० ए० एस० आफिसर राजेन्द्र जैन, सवाई माधोपुर के कलक्टर। उन्होंने एक दिन के अन्दर एक व्यक्ति को 200 प्लाट एलाट कर दिये और 35,000 रुपये की रिश्वत ले ली। एक कलैक्टर की पोस्ट पर रह कर एक महीने में उस जिलाधीश ने लाखों रुपये का भ्रष्टाचार किया। वह केस एंटी-करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट में दिया गया। उन पर केस सिद्ध हो जाने के बाद सर्तकता आयोग ने रिकमैंड किया कि इसका चालान किया जाये। हमारे बरकत साहब उस समय राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री थे, उन्होंने उसको सस्पैंड कर दिया। लेकिन जब वह केस दिल्ली में आया तो यहां से लौटकर वापिस हो गया। मैं माननीय गृह-मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इससे सबक लें। उस केस को वापस करते हुए कहा गया कि इसका चालान न किया जाये, इसमें पुनर्निरीक्षण किया जायें।

उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि साबित, आरोपित, एंटी करप्शन में प्रमाणित, सर्तकता

[श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री]

आयोग द्वारा सिद्ध किया हुआ वह केस कहीं चला गया और उस समय के राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री हमारे जोशी जी महाराज जाते जाते यह कर गये कि उसके आरोपों को हटा दिया। एक कमीशन बैठाया कि इसकी डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी करे। उसमें भी श्री लालवानी को रखा गया जो उस समय रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के चेयरमैन थे। लेकिन उनका भी 7 दिन में ही ट्रांस्फर हो गया। 7 दिन के बाद उस केस को निकाल कर सारे चार्ज हटा दिये गये।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिसमें आई०ए०एस० अफसर, कलैक्टर इन्वाल्व हों, जिस पर आरोप और भ्रष्टाचार के मामले सिद्ध हो चुके हों, उनको रखा जाये, यह कहां तक उचित है?

हमारे उदयपुर में हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड में लाखों रुपये का गबन हो गया, कैथोड्ज के मामले में स्वयं गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने सी० बी० आई० से जांच करवाई। जब सी० बी० आई० की जांच चल रही थी, तो कुछ बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी और उद्योगपति उस समय की प्रधान मंत्री के पास पहुंच गये। परिणाम यह हुआ कि दो दिन में कैथोड्ज की खरीद में हुए लाखों रुपये के गबन की जांच बन्द कर दी गई, और सारे कागज गृह मंत्रालय में आ गये, जहां वे आज तक पड़े हुए हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस कांड के बारे में जांच को फिर से जारी करवायें।

आज कई लोग आलोचना करते हैं कि हमारी व्यवस्था नहीं बदली हैं। मैं भी देखता हूं कि वह नहीं बदली है। कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने कहा कि मुझे तो लगता है कि अभी भी कांग्रेस की हुकूमत चल रही है, क्योंकि पुरानी व्यवस्था अभी भी चल रही है, केवल आदमी बदले हैं। गृह मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह अपने मंत्रालय की व्यवस्थाओं को भी बदलें, ताकि आने वाली संसद् के सदस्य यह कह सकें कि व्यवस्थाएं भी बदल गई, केवल आदमी नहीं बदले। अगर जनता पार्टी व्यवस्था नहीं बदल पाई, तो यह व्यवस्था आदमियों को खा जायेगी, और हम जनता का कोई कार्य नहीं कर पायेगें।

इमर्जेंसी के दौरान मैं जेल में था। मैं गृह मंत्री से कहूंगा कि जेल मैनुअल में चेंज किया जाये। जेलों में क्या-क्या अत्याचार होते हैं, मैं उस की कोई लम्बी कहानी नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी देश में महिलाओं को हथकड़ी नहीं लगाई जाती है। मगर हमारे देश में—भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के राज में—खेमपुर अग्रहर गांव, बंगलौर में एक महिला ने सत्याग्रह किया। उसका नाम था श्रीमती गायत्री। वह गर्भवती थी। वह इमप्रिज़न हुई और उस को जेल भेजा गया।

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): डा० कर्णसिंह इस का जवाब देंगे, मैं नहीं दूंगा।

डा० कर्ण सिंह: जब मैं गृह मंत्री बनूंगा, तब जवाब दूंगा।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: जब उस महिला को बच्चा पैदा हुआ, तो हास्पिटल में उस के पैरों में जंजीर डाल कर रखा गया, ताकि वह कहीं भाग न जाये। महिला प्रधान मंत्री, और एक महिला के पैरों में जंजीर बांध कर रखा गया। अखबारों में उस के फोटो आये हैं, लेकिन कोई इनक्वायरी नहीं की गई है।

हमारे यहां एक नैशनल लेबर इंस्टीट्यूट हैं। वहां भी करप्शन है। उस का 20 लाख रुपए का बजट है। पिछले वाणिज्य मंत्री को एक दिन किसी किताब की जरूरत पड़ी। वहां के डीन ने अपना एक आदमी हवाई जहाज से भेज दिया। उस के आदमी न जाने कितनी बार हवाई जहाज से जाते रहे। कोई पूछने

वाला नहीं है, कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। जनवरी, 1977 के नैशनल लेबर इंस्टीट्यूट बुलिटेन के पेज 46 पर एक फंक्शन का जिक्र किया गया, जिस के नाम पर पैसा खर्च किया गया था। उस में लिखा है :

Page 46, National Labour Institute Bulletin:

"Mr. John Engel of work Research Centre, Sydney, gave a seminar on a case study of Organisation Change in Austraila, on January 26, 1977."

यह फंक्शन ही नहीं हुआ और पैसे ले लिए गए। ऐसे भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप जिस पर हों उन को स्पेयर न किया जाय।

एक और बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। उदयपुर के अंदर एक सत्याग्रही बन्धू थे। किसी पहले प्रश्न के अवसर पर उनका नाम गलत मैं ने बता दिया था। वह उन के भाई का नाम था। उन का नाम था भेरूलाल जी लखारा। हट्टे-कट्टे जवान 24 साल की उम के थे। जेल में वह बीमार पड़े। हमें इस बात के लिए आन्दोलन करना पड़ा कि इन का इलाज करवाया जावे। नहीं कराया गया। भूख हड़तालें हुई। उस के बाद इलाज कराने के लिए ले गए। वहां उन को पता लगा कि इन की किडनी खराब हो गई। कुछ दिनों के बाद उन का देहान्त हो गया। एक जवान लड़का इस नेग्लिजेंस के कारण, इस प्रकार के कारनामों के कारण हमारे हाथ से चला गया। इस प्रकार की कई घटनाएं घटीं।

मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। गृह मंत्री महोदय देश को एक स्वच्छ प्रशासन देने में समर्थ होंगे यह मैं उम्मीद करता हूं। मैं उनके मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गृह विभाग इस प्रकार का बनाया जाय कि कोई भी आगे इस प्रकार की हिम्मत न कर सके कि देश के जन-जीवन के साथ और लोकतंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाये। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to take part in this debate on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry. While doing so I wish to be very brief and also very objective.

Sir, this Ministry of Home Affairs occupies a pride of place in the Government of India. Under the Constitution the Central executive is given wide powers. The founding fathers intentionally gave wide powers to the central executive so that our country which has so many diversities has to be kept united and strong. That is the reason why the Central executive has been made strong under the Constitution and fortunately for us for the last 30 years, right from the day of our Independence in 1947, the country has grown strong. This Home Ministry was previously held by eminent persons who added lustre and dignity to the high office and you, Sir, the Home Minister, your reputation has travelled far ahead of you. You are known to be a man of strong will, quick action and sterling character and I hope that you will fulfil the task assigned to you in this post as Home Minister under the Government of India.

Sir, that you are a strong man need not be doubted or verified. The fact that you have dissolved the Assemblies and held elections is a pointer to the fact that when once you come to a decision, you will stick to it. It is a political decision, I am not questioning the wisdom or otherwise of it. The Assemblies had been dissolved. President's rule had been imposed and elections were ordered. Some 7 or 8 States have voted for the Janata Party. I am not sorry for it. I am mentioning this as an illustration that once you come to a decision, you

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stick to it and get it through. From that angle I am saying all this.

Immediately the Janata Government come to power, it appointed a number of Commissions to go into the excesses and atrocities committed during the Emergency. I am glad you have done it, it is highly necessary. When not only the Members of Parliment, but also the people outside complained that so many excesses and atrocities had been committed on them, it is the duty of the Government of the day to appoint some Commissions to go into those questions. And these Commissions are fortunately presided over by eminent retired Judges of the Supreme Court. And everybody is at liberty to place all the information that is at his command before the Commissions and the Commissions will give their findings. And once the findings are available, we have to take them for granted that those things had happened or not happened. But I would request the Home Minister about one thing. Let the Commissions be requested to expedite their enquiries and finish their jobs in six months. The other day, Justice Mathur said that he would take one year to complete the enquiry into Maruti affairs. Why is one year necessary? All the documentary evidence is readily available. It is a company. The Company Law Board is there. The Registrar of Companies is there. The witnesses are there, who are interested in appearing before the Commission. I feel that that Commission can complete its task in 6 months. I say this for two reasons: firstly, the persons against whom allegations are made—they are allegations until they are proved—should not undergo the agony for a long time. Secondly, a wrong impression will be created in the minds of the people that if it takes too much time, it will be watered down. In the interests of the public and of the persons concerned, the judges should come to the end of their task as early as possible. If the judges feel that once the task is over, they will be out of jobs, you can assure them alternative jobs. I am very confident that these eminent judges will come to correct conclusions; and we will be guided by them.

Now about the Emergency. Emergency was imposed. The question is: what should the government of the day do, suppose a situation arises in the country. The government of the day has to govern. It has two courses open, *viz.* to take preventive action, or to wait till the offences are committed in the country and take punitive action against the offenders. Whatever decision the government of the day takes, it comes to a subjective decision on objective facts. It is not for us now to say whether Emergency should have been imposed. It is no good now going into it. The best thing is to forget the past. Time is the best healer. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why do you want it to be forgotten?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I do not want it to be forgotten in the sense that what was done was correct. Emergency was imposed Several people suffered. Some were tortured; some were killed. All the facts will come before the Commission. The Commission's report will be available. What I have been saying is that it is no good discussing about Emergency at this stage when there is another forum where everything will be gone into.

The second submission is that the Janata party has complete faith in Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings. You have all taken oath in Rajghat before taking oath in Parliament or before taking oath as Ministers. When you talk of Gandhiji, why should you speak of the two other Gandhis. day in and day out? When you speak

about Gandhiji, you reach sublime heights. Then why do you at once come to mundane things and speak about others?

I want the Commission to complete its work early.

Now about Article 356. I think the election manifesto of the Janata party also has said that article 356 was used indiscriminately by the Congress earlier. When it was used by the Congress, Opposition Members said that it was being used for the 31st time, etc. Now by just one stroke of the pen, the Home Minister has dealt with 9 States. My point is that Article 356 should be suitably amended, so that when a situation arises in which the government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, that Article can be used. I feel that the emergency provisions under Article 352 should remain in the Constitution, because it is a weapon in the armoury of the government. But there should be limitations on its use. It should be suitably amended, with safeguards and limitations provided, so that once the Emergency is proclaimed, Parliament should approve it once in six months. It can be even within three months; I do not mind it. Because, the proclamation under article 356 has to be approved by Parliament every six months, under article 352 as it stands today, once an approval is given, it can continue indefinitely. That situation should be reversed. We want the emergency powers, but with certain limitations, so that they would be exercised properly and only for a limited length of time.

I would bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that there is a crisis of character in the country. We have forgotten the spiritual and moral values. The moral values have declined more rapidly than money values. That is why the texture of our nation has become weak. Once we lose these values, once the moral texture becomes weak, we as a nation cannot survive long. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of the day to revive the spiritual and moral values in the people right from childhood, so that every child when he grows up becomes a good citizen.... (*Interruptions*). We have included some fundamental duties.... (*Interruptions*). You are talking of the past, while I am talking of the future. Let the Education Minister introduce a course in education syllabus right from the elementary schools. The children should be disciplined. Emergency brought about discipline. I used to write to the Prime Minister of the day that we have "imposed discipline". But unless discipline becomes a way of life, it has no meaning. How long can you enforce discipline under fear, under the emergency? The point I am trying to make is that we should be a disciplined nation. It should be inculcated in the minds of the people from the childhood so that it is not necessary to impose it from above. The Education Minister may be consulted and something done in this direction.

Then I come to the appointment of commissions against public men like Chief Ministers and Ministers. The appointment of commissions started in 1967. It was in 1967 that in many States non-Congress Governments came to power. Then they started appointing commissions against the previous Ministries. It started in almost every State, including Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Only in Orissa and Bihar; that is all.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In other States also. Therefore when once a complaint is received against a Minister, or even against the Chief Minister, I do not say that it should not be enquired into, but it should be enquired into by a committee of the Home Minister, Prime Minister and a senior Minister. Let them go into the allegations and find out if the allegations

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

are true, after taking the explanation of the concerned Minister. Then they can appoint a commission of inquiry.

What is happening today? In every party in India there are dissidents. In the Janata Party also dissensions will come. Then, some members are bound to complain against persons in authority. Will you publish it through the All India Radio or straight way appoint a commission? So, I would request the Home Minister to devise a procedure, or the modalities, as to how to go into this question. Certainly such allegations have to be gone into and if persons are found guilty, they should be thrown out and also punished. But, before that stage, a sensation should not be created. In fact, a public man need not be prosecuted; allegations against a public man is sufficient to spoil his image; no separate prosecution is necessary.

What happened in 1963? Justice Khanna Commission was appointed against some Orissa Ministers. I do not want to name them. Shri Kamath, who is a Member here, got a copy of the Khanna Commission Report and laid it on the Table of the House and wanted the Home Minister to admit it or deny it. Then there was a furore in the House. The Home Minister said "nothing doing; it is not my document." The Speaker gave his ruling that because the document had not come from the proper custody, while the Member who believed it to be genuine could place it on the Table, the Government was not bound to accept or deny its genuineness. There was a direction of the Speaker. Therefore, I would request the hon. Home Minister to devise a procedure by which these things can be gone into.

The Home Ministry should function as a clearing house of all corruption in the country. That is the expression used by Mr. Kamath in this House. Mr. Kamath said that Mr. Nanda had become the clearing house of all corruption in the country. Corruption in high places has to be checked. It is the duty of the Home Minister. I am glad you are introducing the Lok Pal Bill and that it will apply to the Prime Minister and other Ministers. I do not know whether that would be sufficient or not, but corruption in public life has to be rooted out, so that we have a clean public life. Otherwise, our image abroad will be spoiled. Complaints coming up against Ministers in the legislatures are made every day which is not good for the country. I hope the Home Minister, who is a strong man, who gave clean administration to U.P., and who has created great hopes in us of clean administration here, will undertake this task in all sincereity and that he will deliver the goods. Nandaji could not root out corruption. Nandaji went, corruption remained. I am sure you will remain, corruption will go.

I am not going into administrative reforms and all that, Shri Kamath has done that, but the standard of IAS officers, I am sorry to say, is coming down. All officers are not development-minded. I find that some who have been posted to the districts are interested in the development of the areas, but some are not. This idea of development, a sense of belonging to the countryside, has to be created in the IAS officers. For that we have to see whether the syllabus has to be revised or what training has to be given after they pass the examination.

I understand that some IAS candidates who passed but were low down in the list were assigned to the Central Service cadres. They joined as section officers. They work for some time and then they become Under Secretaries. Then they have to wait till they get a chance of becoming Deputy Secretary. I understand that there is a move now to amend the rules so that unless a section officer

has put in seven years of service, he cannot become an Under Secretary. This is a hardship. In any case, it should not have retrospective effect, so that those who joined before the new rules come into force are not affected.

I am glad you have announced the appointment of a Police Commission. Let the police officers be given training, let them realise that they belong to a Welfare State, that the object of penal law now is to reform the offender and not to make him a criminal for life, to make him a useful citizen of society. Let them not take recourse to third degree methods and tortures during investigations. I know because I was also a public prosecutor for some time in the earlier days. These things have to be reformed. I have very high hopes that Home Minister will be able to deliver the goods.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, इसके पहले कई माननीय सदस्यों ने, जिनमें विरोधी दल के लोग भी सम्मिलित थे सबने अपनी अपनी बातें कहीं। हमारे मणिपुर के एक साथी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस का अभी अंत नहीं हुआ है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि आदमी दो ही अवस्थाओं में लड़खड़ाता है—एक बचपन में और दूसरे बुढ़ापे में। बचपन का लड़खड़ाना इसका द्योतक है कि वह कल दौड़ेगा और बुढ़ापे का लड़खड़ाना इस बात का द्योतक है कि कल वह कब्रगाह में जाएगा। आज जो कांग्रेस की लड़खड़ाहट है वह इस बात का द्योतक है कि वह कब्रगाह में जाने वाली है या चली गई है। जो लोग बच गये हैं वे भी जल्दी चले जायेंगे। दूसरी ओर जनता पार्टी में जो लड़खड़ाहट विरोधी देख रहे हैं वह इस बात का द्योतक है कि वह कल दौड़ेंगे इसलिए मैं उन लोगों से कह देना चाहता हूं कि वे अपने मन में भ्रम को निकाल दें।

आज इधर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, वे आकाश से नहीं आये हैं। तमाम के तमाम लोग जमीन से निकले हुए, जेलों से आये हुए लोग हैं। जिस समय हम लोग जेलों में बंद थे, हमारे लाखों साथी बंद थे, हमारे नेता लोकनायक जयप्रकाश जी भी बंद थे, जिन्हें अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अंग्रेजों की लाठी खानी पड़ी थी, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वे नेपाल जेल को फांद कर भागे थे जिन्हें जाड़े के दिनों में बर्फ पर सुलाया जाता था जिस जयप्रकाश जी के बारे में राष्ट्र कवि दिनकर ने कहा था—

वह देख भविष्य पुकार रहा
वह दलित देश का त्राता है।
सपनों का द्रष्टा जयप्रकाश
भारत का भाग्य विधाता है॥

जिस जय प्रकाश नारायण के बारे में कहा गया था—

कहते हैं उसको जयप्रकाश, जो नहीं
मरने से डरता है।
अग्नि को बुझता देख कुण्ड में स्वयं
कूद जो पड़ता है॥

महोदय, कांग्रेस की हकूमत थी अपने स्वार्थ के लिए। वह पार्टी के स्वार्थ के लिए नहीं, देश के स्वार्थ के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपनी गद्दी बचाने के लिए। चाहे देश रसातल को चला जाए, लेकिन देश में एमर्जेंसी लगा दी जाए। आखिर हम लोगों ने क्या कहा था? हम मोराजी भाई, चौधरी साहब,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

फर्नांडिस या अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बनाना चाहते थे। हमने यही कहा था कि आप चव्हाण साहब को या जगजीवन बाबू को, या ट्रेजरी बेंचिज में से किसी को प्रधान मंत्री बना दीजिए। हमने यही कहा था कि जनतंत्र की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के ऊपर लांछन आ गया है, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने जजमेंट दे दिया है, उनको भ्रष्ट आचरण का दोषी पाया गया तो कम से कम न्यायालय की मर्यादा के लिए उन्हें अपने पद पर नहीं रहना चाहिए। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री रहूंगी, चाहे देश रसातल को जाए।

18.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को जेलों में बंद कर दिया गया। जब हम लोग जेलों में बंद थे तो बाहर ट्रकों पर, जीपों पर नारे लिखे जाते थे कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को, संजय गांधी के पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाइये। हम लोगों को सिखाया जाता था कि अनुशासन ही देश को महान बनाता है। वह प्रधान मंत्री हमको अनुशासन सिखाती थीं जिन्होंने स्वयं अनुशासन नहीं सीखा था। वह प्रधान मंत्री हमें अनुशासन सिखाती थी जिनके कहने पर नागरवाला काण्ड में टेलीफोन पर साठ लाख रुपये निकाले जाते थे, जिनको सठ्ठदी अरब के बादशाह से हीरों का हार मिला था राष्ट्र के लिये, पता नहीं आज वह किसके गले को सुशोभित कर रहा है। वह प्रधान मंत्री हमें अनुशासन सिखाती थीं जिसने हमें और सात-सात, आठ-आठ साल के सनत, सलन जैसे बच्चों को जेलों में बंद किया। जब हम लोग जेल में बंद थे तो रोज हमको सुनने को मिलता था कि अमुक जेल में अमुक साथी मारा गया, अमुक जेल में अमुक साथी मर गया। बाहर से यह खबरें आती थीं कि अमुक हरिजन की नसबंदी कर दी गयी, फलां हरिजन औरत को जबर्दस्ती पटक कर उसकी नसबंदी कर दी गयी। कहा यह जाता था कि हम सुनहरे भविष्य की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। जब हम लोग जेल से निकले तो सोचते थे कि सचमुच में देश में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ होगा। बाहर आकर देखा कि हरिजन और गरीब लोग उन्हीं झोपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं, टाटा, बिरला और दूसरी तरफ जो राजे-महाराजों के बड़े बड़े मकान हैं। एक हरिजन और गरीब किस झोंपड़ी में रहता है। उसी में वह, उसकी स्त्री, उसका लड़का, उसकी पुत्रवधु, उसकी जवान बेटी, उसकी बकरी, न जाने क्या क्या, सभी कुछ रहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे पर पांच पांच लाख रुपए की स्टेज बनायी जाती थीं। जहां जाकर वह चाय पीतीं, काफी पीतीं, तुरन्त वहां 17 लाख रुपए का मकान तैयारकिया जाता था। एक में उनका हाथ होता, एक में पांव और एक में उनका सिर होता। दूसरी तरफ गरीब के रहने के लिए 30 साल में एक झोपड़ी तक तैयार नहीं हो सकी। उसके लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी। लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये लगा कर देशी विदेशी शराब के कारखाने खोले जाते थे। वह सरकार चली गई। न कोई रहा है न कोई रहेगा, न राजा रहा है, न रानी रहेगी, यह मिट्टी है मिट्टी कहानी कहेगी। सरकार चली गई। आने वाला इतिहास ही सारा मूल्यांकन करेगा। वह थूकेगा या पूजा करेगा इस चीज

को आप अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर पूछें। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर आने वाला इतिहास गर्व करेगा। आने वाली सन्तान पूजा करेंगी अपने पूर्वजों की और कहेंगी कि एक समय ऐसा भी आया था कि जब देश में तानाशाही स्थापित हो चुकी थी, कोई औरत तानाशाह पैदा हो गई थी जिसकी तानाशही को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने काट फैंका और देश में जनतंत्र की स्थापना की। आने वाला इतिहास पूजेगा अपने पूर्वजों पर गर्व करेगा उनको याद करेगा और ऐसा करते समय उसकी छाती चौड़ी हो जाएगी।

एमरजेंसी के दौरान क्या क्या नहीं हुआ, बिहार में जा कर आप पूछें। एक एम० एल० ए० थे श्री नवल किशोर सिंह। वह अरबन बैंक के चैयरमैन थे। उन्होंने पटना रेलवे जंकशन और गांधी मैदान तक को गिरवी रख दिया था—

सभापति महोदय: आप कितना समय और लेंगे?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आध घंटा और लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : यह कैसे हो सकता है? आप कल जारी रखें।

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 13, 1977/Asadha 22, 1899 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—1459 L.S.